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## Lebanon, Israel Still Divided, Begin Says

**JERUSALEM** — Prime Minister Menachem Begin met Sunday with George P. Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, and said later that Israel and Lebanon were still divided in the talks on withdrawing foreign troops from Lebanese territory.

At the end of four hours of meetings with Mr. Shultz, Israeli officials said there was no agreement paving the way for withdrawal of about 90,000 Syrian, Israeli and Palestinian troops from Lebanon.

Mr. Shultz had left Lebanon earlier in the day amid reports that a compromise agreement on the withdrawal appeared to be emerging between the two countries.

Two rockets exploded early Sunday morning near the U.S. ambassador's residence in Beirut, where Mr. Shultz was sleeping. The rockets landed during a heavy exchange of shelling between rival Lebanese militias in nearby hills, a U.S. marine on duty at the residence said. No one was injured at the ambassador's residence.

The Shultz mission, entering its second week, is expected to continue with a return trip to Lebanon on Tuesday.

Mr. Shultz, who began the day by conferring with Lebanese officials in Beirut, met Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, Defense Minister Moshe Arens and Israeli diplomats and military experts for two hours before his private talks with Mr. Begin.

The Israeli leader told reporters later: "There are still differences of opinion between the two sides which we haven't solved yet. We hope the negotiations will ultimately bring a positive result."

Mr. Begin invited members of four families of Israeli soldiers being held prisoner by the Palestine Liberation Organization, or missing in action, to meet the secretary of state.

Mr. Shultz said his conversation with Mr. Begin had been deeply moving.

Israeli officials, who asked not to be named, said there had been almost no change in Lebanese positions in the withdrawal negotiations, as outlined by Mr. Shultz after two days of talks in Beirut.

U.S. and Lebanese officials earlier Sunday had agreed that progress had been made during more than 12 hours of talks in Beirut with President Amin Gemayel, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan and other Lebanese leaders Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. Shultz said that he and the Lebanese leaders had discussed the draft agreement article by article and line by line.

Mr. Shultz's mission follows four months of detailed negotiations that failed to resolve differences between Israel and Lebanon.

**Rocket Attack Described**  
Bernard Gwertzman of The New York Times reported from Beirut:

The two Katyusha rockets fired early Sunday morning passed directly over the roof of the U.S. ambassador's residence here while Mr. Shultz was sleeping.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz took leave of President Amin Gemayel in Beirut on Sunday after a second day of talks on withdrawing troops from Lebanon.

## Iranian Marxist Says He Spied for Russians

**TEHRAN** — Nureddin Kianuri, the secretary-general of Iran's communist Tudeh Party, who was arrested in February, has confessed on television to spying for the Soviet Union.

The Tudeh Party played an active role in the revolution that overthrew Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi in 1979, and it has always declared support for the Islamic government in Tehran.

But according to a translation of the confession in Sunday's English-language Tehran Times, Mr. Kianuri said he had been in contact with Soviet agents since 1945.

"Our violations mainly consisted of the delivery of top-secret military and political documents to our bosses at the Russian Embassy," the newspaper quoted him as saying. It did not say whether he gave any details of the documents.

No immediate comment on the statement was available from the Soviet Embassy in Tehran, which was closed for the May Day holiday.

During the confession, screened on state-run television Saturday, Mr. Kianuri was shown sitting at a desk in front of a slogan reading: "America is worse than the English, the English are worse than America, the Soviets are worse than both."

The television also broadcast a half-hour confession by Mahmud

Etemadzadeh, the editor of a Tudeh Party magazine. The Iranian news agency quoted him as saying Marxism was at a dead end in Iran because of the people's support for Islam.

The confessions were broadcast a day after members of the Revolutionary Guard said they had arrested more Tudeh Party members and seized arms, ammunition, duplicating machines and forged documents belonging to the party.

According to the translation in the Tehran Times, Mr. Kianuri said his original contacts dated back to 1945, but he had resumed contacts with Soviet agents in 1971 in connection with "more serious activities," which had continued until his arrest.

The newspaper quoted him as saying he had been in contact with the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party and had sought their help to flee Iran.

Meanwhile, Turkish state radio said that Iran and Iraq completed an exchange of prisoners of war Sunday in Turkey when 32 Iranian heads of state after negotiations that ended late Saturday night.

On Saturday, 32 Iraqi prisoners brought to Ankara for the exchange left by air for Baghdad after only brief negotiations. There was no immediate explanation for the protracted talks over the Iranians, which involved officials from the International Red Cross and Turkey.

## Solidarity Supporters Clash With Police in Polish Cities

By Dan Fisher

Los Angeles Times Service

**WARSAW** — Police used water cannons, tear gas and rubber clubs in at least four Polish cities Sunday in break up the first major pro-Solidarity demonstrations in six months and the largest such manifestations since last August.

While Polish television dismissed the incidents as "marginal," it reported late Sunday that there were unauthorized demonstrations in 20 Polish cities, including the most serious in Warsaw, Gdansk, Wroclaw and Nowa Huta.

The rallies were called by underground leaders of the banned Solidarity trade union to counter May Day rallies organized by the Communist authorities throughout the country. May 1 is celebrated in Poland and many other countries as labor day.

Polish television claimed that about 40,000 people participated nationwide in the unauthorized rallies, compared with 6.5 million in official observances, and said it was a national vote against the underground opposition.

Western estimates, however, put the total of Solidarity sympathizers much higher. In the Baltic seaport of Gdansk, Lech Walesa, who was leader of the banned union, said the rallies "surpassed all our expectations."

Mr. Walesa had tacitly endorsed the underground demonstration call, and Western correspondents on hand Sunday said up to 40,000 Solidarity supporters joined the protest in Gdansk alone.

The crowds were smaller than during similar illegal May Day demonstrations a year ago, but their numbers were nonetheless surprising given the police power arrayed against them. Last year's unauthorized demonstrations were allowed to proceed with virtually no interference.

The authorities demonstrated all their power, and in doing so they demonstrated their full impotence," Mr. Walesa said. The union leader's apartment building was surrounded much of the day by police who fought off several attempts by sympathizers to reach him.

The Polish leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, who officiated Sunday over the government's May Day festivities in the Polish capital, told celebrants that "counterrevolution" had failed in Poland in 1981, "and it is still less likely to succeed today."

He said that there were still attempts "to sow chaos," but argued that those responsible constituted a "pitiful fringe without any chance of success." Another government official characterized pro-Solidarity demonstrators in Warsaw as "teen-agers."

At almost the same moment that General Jaruzelski spoke, about 3,000 people assembled in front of St. John's Cathedral on a narrow, cobblestone street in Warsaw's old town. They broke into cheers as the first Solidarity banners appeared in the crowd.

Soon, scores were waving their (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



A group of Solidarity supporters marching through the streets of Szczecin on Sunday during a May Day demonstration.

## Soviet Leaders and Workers Mark May Day in Huge Moscow Parade

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**MOSCOW** — Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet Communist Party chief, and other members of the Kremlin leadership assembled at Lenin's tomb in Red Square on Sunday to watch Moscow's traditional May Day parade of workers.

Bearing giant portraits of party leaders, balloons and flags, several hundred thousand people filed across the square, and as they passed by, waved to the lineup of Politburo members and military chiefs.

Absent from the gathering of Soviet officials was Konstantin U. Chernenko, who rivaled Mr. Andropov for the party leadership last year and has not been seen in public for more than a month.

Mr. Chernenko's office said last week that he had a cold, but Western diplomats and some Soviet analysts believe he is in serious political difficulties.

The ambassadors of most Western countries stayed away from the Red Square festivities in what has become a yearly boycott to protest Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

A spokesman from the Swedish Embassy said no Swedish diplomats would be present after last week's protest by Stockholm over alleged intrusions by Soviet submarines into Sweden's territorial waters.

The ambassadors of Norway and Denmark said they were staying

away as a sign of support for Sweden.

Greek and Turkish envoys attended the parade, but those from all other members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization said they were joining the boycott over Afghanistan.

In the Vatican City, a light plane towing a huge Solidarity banner soared low over St. Peter's Square just before Pope John Paul II addressed 50,000 pilgrims.

But the pope made no direct reference to Poland or its outlawed trade union in his message defending workers' rights, although he called for increased "solidarity, fraternity and liberty."

In Paris, France's two biggest trade unions paraded in support of President Francois Mitterrand's Socialist government despite their opposition to its austerity program.

About 30,000 members of the Communist-led General Confederation of Labor (CGT) and the Socialist-led French Democratic Confederation of Labor (CFDT) marched with Communist and Socialist Party leaders to the Bastille monument.

The third main union, the moderate Workers' Movement (Force Ouvriere), held a separate march attended by an estimated 5,000 people. Spokesmen condemned the austerity program as being "against the interests of workers."

In Athens, Greek workers staged

strikes and mass rallies throughout the country.

Across Portugal, tens of thousands of Communist workers rallied to demand that the Socialists include their Moscow-line party in Portugal's next government.

More than 100,000 Israelis celebrated at a Tel Aviv rally organized by the Haganut labor federation. Haganut was an opposition Labor Party leader's participation in the rally, along with a delegation of American unionists led by Lane Kirkland, president of the AFL-CIO and a high-level delegation from Czechoslovakia's Communist Party.

In Bonn, West German trade union leaders urged the government to shorten the working week and introduce a job-creation program to counter unemployment.

The East German head of state, Erich Honecker, and other leaders watched a procession lasting nearly two hours in East Berlin.

An estimated 1.7 million people took part in rallies and marches throughout Japan. Labor groups used the holiday to protest the economic and defense policies of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

President Ferdinand E. Marcos of the Philippines announced in a May Day address that he had ordered the transfer of two imprisoned labor leaders from military detention to house arrest. He ordered the transfer of Folberto



General Wojciech Jaruzelski speaking at the May Day parade Sunday in Warsaw.

Olalia and Bonifacio Tupaz a day after he issued a similar order in the case of a jailed newspaper reporter, Antonio Nieva.

China celebrated with a huge party in the Great Hall of the People. While state and Communist Party leaders attended a gala musical show in the hall's theatre, the rest of the complex was turned into an entertainment center, featuring acrobats, gymnasts, martial arts displays and films.

## Mao Had Lin Killed, Book Says Account Affirms Defense Chief Plotted for Power

By Richard Bernstein

New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — A book to be published this month asserts that Lin Biao, a former Chinese defense minister, was ordered assassinated 12 years ago by Mao and that many important elements of the case have been covered up in official Chinese accounts.

The book, "The Conspiracy and Death of Lin Biao," deals with one of the most dramatic and mysterious episodes in recent Chinese political history, the purported effort in 1971 by Lin to assassinate his presumed patron and ally, Mao, and to seize power in China.

According to a spokesman for Alfred A. Knopf, the publisher, the book will be published under the pseudonym Yao Mingling. The spokesman said the manuscript was smuggled out of China and is

to be published May 16. Publishers in Britain, France, the Netherlands, Italy, Sweden, Japan, West Germany, and Taiwan will also publish it.

The Knopf editors express confidence that the manuscript is authentic. Nonetheless, the identity of the author has not been disclosed, a factor that makes it impossible to ascertain the manuscript's veracity.

"We were able to go a long way towards establishing for ourselves the author's bona fides," said Charles Elliott, a senior editor at Knopf. "The problem is that we can't say anything about it that would help to identify him."

The official versions of the Lin incident, released nine months after the reported coup attempt, claimed that after Lin's plot failed, he tried to escape to the Soviet Union by plane along with his wife

and several co-conspirators but that the plane ran out of fuel and crashed in Mongolia.

The new account provides more information consistent with the official accounts. It affirms, for example, that Lin did indeed seek to assassinate Mao in the fall of 1971 and that he died in the attempt on Sept. 12 of that year.

But in important respects, the new account diverges widely from earlier versions.

It claims, for example, that Lin's plot against Mao included provoking a major military incident on the Chinese-Soviet border, even though Lin planned eventually to realign China with the Soviet Union and the rest of the Communist camp.

It also says, contrary to official Chinese explanations, that Mao's supporters in China's top leadership had early intelligence information on Lin's activities.

In a counterplot, they lured the defense minister to a dinner at an exclusive villa west of Beijing. Lin, his wife, and two colleagues were assassinated in a hail of rocket fire after leaving the villa in their limousine, the new book says.

Ross Terrill, an expert on China who has published a biography of Mao, said the new account, "may well be the truth about the last days of Lin Biao."

Mr. Terrill, who was told in a telephone interview of the contents of the book, added that some of the details quoted in it may not be authentic.

He said he suspected that "some enterprising young people" in China "may have turned what they've (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

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## Salvador's Army Back In City Left by Rebels

United Press International

**SAN SALVADOR** — The Salvadoran Army returned over the weekend to a strategic city held for days and then abandoned by leftist guerrillas. The rebels said they killed 40 soldiers and captured 10 others Friday in one of the worst single days of fighting in months.

About 200 soldiers from the Sixth Infantry Brigade of La Union re-entered Santa Rosa de Lima, 88 miles (140 kilometers) east of San Salvador, after guerrillas withdrew early Saturday from the city of 29,000 people.

In a broadcast Saturday, Radio Venceremos, the rebels' clandestine radio station, said the insurgents withdrew at 4 A.M. "having completed all objectives."

The rebels seized the city in a fierce assault Friday that the radio station said was "a response in the declaration of war of President (Ronald) Reagan," a reference to the American leader's tough speech on Central American policy Wednesday to the U.S. Congress.

A man who identified himself as Commander Tomas, leader of 200 guerrillas who captured the town, said his forces had killed about 40 National Guardsmen and national policemen and captured another 10 security force members.

Radio Venceremos also said that the guerrillas blew up six bridges Friday in attacks in three provinces, the most devastating at El Amatillo, near the Honduran border, about 10 miles east of Santa Rosa de Lima.

Some factories in the border area

were also reported to have been badly damaged.

Red Cross officials said rebels killed nine policemen and 11 civilians at El Amatillo and blew out a bridge over the Goascoran River that separates El Salvador and Honduras.

But Colonel Ramon Antonio

President Reagan seeks changes in proposals to limit covert action in Central America. Page 3.

Morales Ruiz, the commander of the Sixth Infantry Brigade, said only 10 civilians and six policemen were killed there.

The Red Cross and funeral directors said nine of those killed were sleeping truck drivers who were trapped inside their vehicles when rebels rolled sticks of dynamite underneath them in the pre-dawn attack.

Reporters who visited the area Saturday saw the burned-out hulks of 14 trucks.

Colonel Morales, who was interviewed in Santa Rosa de Lima, said he arrived in the city Saturday morning by helicopter after visiting the border area.

He said the guerrillas had "damaged these people with the destruction of those bridges, the factories and all those sources of work."

The authorities said trucks from El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala were burned at El Amatillo. The attack severed the Pan American Highway, the main road link among Central American countries.



Salvadorans at El Amatillo being helped across the rubble of a Goascoran River bridge that was blown up by rebels.

Colonel Morales said the guerrillas "committed the error of attacking the Honduran armed forces and also provoking them," and that Honduran Army gunfire had driven them away.

Meanwhile, rebels burned eight buses Saturday on the Pan American Highway at San Miguel, 70 miles east of San Salvador, the country's third largest city.

In fighting about six miles south-west of the city, military sources said eight rebels were killed and

three soldiers wounded in a clash near the village of Las Placitas.

■ Salvador Death Toll Rises  
At least 246 persons were killed last week in El Salvador's civil war, as against 136 the week before, Reuters reported from San Salvador, quoting the city's Roman Catholic auxiliary archbishop, Monsignor Gregorio Rosa Chavez, said in his Sunday homily that the rising death toll proved that the struggle was not the way to end social injustice.



Mao and Lin Biao, who was to have succeeded him, in 1969.



# Deng Realigning China's Provincial Leadership

By Michael Parks  
Los Angeles Times Service

**BEIJING** — In a move to ensure spread of his pragmatic, "what-over-works" socialism throughout China, Deng Xiaoping, the country's top leader, is realigning the ruling Communist Party's entire provincial structure, replacing scores of longtime officials with reformers who will "dare to create something new."

The party leaderships in all of China's 29 provinces and province-level municipalities have been reorganized so far, mostly in the last six weeks, bringing about 200 new faces into senior provincial posts where they will oversee the implementation of Mr. Deng's policies.

In most provinces, as many as two-thirds of the deputy party secretaries and members of the provincial party standing committees are new, according to Chinese reports of the sweeping but orderly transition.

Newcomers' authority is further enhanced by the trimming in half

of the number of senior party officials as part of the continuing effort to reduce bureaucracy.

The top party leaders in eight provinces have been replaced, but several who had been expected to retire have remained, suggesting that Mr. Deng, now chairman of the party's Central Advisory Commission, still faces some local political resistance.

Most of the new officials appear to be in their 40s or 50s, considerably younger than the men they replaced, and many are university graduates with extensive professional experience, a sharp break from the past Chinese Communist Party leadership composed of former guerrilla fighters, semiskilled workers and peasants.

The majority of the new officials have been appointed on orders from the party's policy-making Central Committee in Beijing, according to Chinese sources, although four provinces held party congresses to choose new leaders, whose elections were confirmed by the Central Committee.

Special Central Committee "working groups" were sent in a number of politically troubled provinces by the party's leadership to ensure the selection of Deng loyalists and to help out those who have continued to resist, even in opposition to the political, economic and social reforms of the past five years.

The party's general secretary, Hu Yaobang, Mr. Deng's chief lieutenant, warned in advance that Central Committee teams would be sent in many provinces in help "local comrades in make up their minds."

A preliminary survey showed that such teams were sent to about one-third of the provinces, with another third being given strong "central guidance."

The changes are intended, party officials have said, to make the provincial party organizations more responsible in orders from the center. One of Mr. Deng's major frustrations over the last five years has been the failure of his re-

forms to meet all their goals because of local resistance to them. This has made support for Mr. Deng's reforms the most important criterion for promotion.

Mr. Deng's yardstick, according to a commentary on selecting new party officials that quoted Mr. Deng, is the officials' education backgrounds, their proven ability at other posts, their demonstrated "political integrity," whether they are "in the prime of life" and whether they "dare to create new things."

In east-central Anhui province, for example, this led in the selection of a county leader, Huang Huang, 49, as the provincial secretary, largely on the basis of his success in turning one of the country's poorest areas into a virtual model of rural success in a few years.

Chinese officials estimate that 36 percent of top provincial party officials are college graduates, more than twice the previous proportion. Few have held major party or government posts before.

A Western diplomatic analyst

said: "People in the party center know who these men are, what their backgrounds are, what their views are, but nobody else is likely to."

"We suspect, but don't know, that Hu and (Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang) are picking them, as most are far too young for Deng to know personally."

Companion moves are under way in the provinces' parallel government organizations.

The provincial governments and party organizations are scheduled to complete their reorganizations this summer, and similar measures are to be put into effect at county and township levels by next summer.

The provincial leadership changes are also meant to clear the way for the "party rectification" campaign, which will begin late this year with the examination of all 40 million party members to weed out those who joined as "rebels" during the Cultural Revolution, who oppose the current policies or who are corrupt.

## Prem Seeks New, Stable Thai Cabinet

### Rival Parties Urged To Resolve Disputes

**BANGKOK** — Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda of Thailand, who was officially appointed Saturday for another four-year term, faces the immediate task of trying to form a stable coalition.

General Prem, viewed by politicians and the army as an ideal compromise, appealed to the various political parties for their cooperation in setting up a majority government.

The 62-year-old retired general urged rival parties seeking to dominate his next government to settle their differences in the interest of national unity.

A general election here two weeks ago gave almost equal representation in parliament to Thailand's two major political parties, the Social Action Party of Kukrit Pramong, a former prime minister, and the rightist Thai Nation Party. Both have fought to dominate the government being formed by General Prem.

One divisive issue centers on the constitution, which the army is expected to try again to amend. Parliament's rejection last month of an army-sponsored bill to amend the constitution raised political tension prompting General Prem to call the election almost two months ahead of schedule.

The bill, backed by the army commander in chief Arthit Kamlang-Ek, sought to retain the legislative power of the military-dominated Senate and the right of current military men and civil servants to hold future cabinet posts.

Both rights were terminated with the end of General Prem's first term 10 days ago.

The general election produced a fragmented lower house with no single party gaining a majority large enough to form a government. General Prem announced his resignation after the election, but later indicated that he would remain in office if the rival parties could compromise to form a coalition.

The Thai Nation Party, led by retired army generals and industrialists, has been flexible on the constitution issue. But it has joined small pro-army groups in an attempt to form a coalition without the participation of the Social Action Party and its close ally, the moderate Democratic Party.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Pertini, Party Leaders End Talks

**ROME (AP)** — President Sandro Pertini ended consultations Sunday with party leaders but apparently has already decided to dissolve parliament on Monday and call early elections.

Political sources said that Mr. Pertini, a Socialist, appeared to have given up hopes of forming a government to replace Prime Minister Amintore Fanfani's four-party coalition, which resigned Friday. Mr. Fanfani is a Christian Democrat.

Mr. Pertini said Saturday night that he would decide Monday on whether to dissolve parliament. He was waiting until Monday to take action, he said, because he wanted to finish the traditional consultations with party leaders. Although Mr. Pertini did not say specifically that he would dissolve parliament, he apparently has little choice because the Socialists have blocked all attempts to form a new government.

### González Is to Confer With Kohl

**MADRID (Reuters)** — Prime Minister Felipe González leaves for West Germany on Tuesday for talks expected to center on Spain's controversial entry into the European Community.

West Germany supports Spanish entry. Spanish diplomats said that Mr. González hopes to strengthen existing links between the two countries in his first formal talks with Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

Foreign Minister Fernando Morán, who is to accompany Mr. González, said Friday that he believed negotiations on Spanish entry had accelerated in the four months since West Germany had held the presidency of the EC council of ministers. West Germany is one of the largest foreign investors in Spain.

### New EC Tax Proposals Expected

**BRUSSELS (Reuters)** — The European Community's top officials, seeking ways to avoid financial collapse, are expected to propose this week that extra cash be raised through taxes on energy imports and surplus farm produce, diplomats said Sunday.

The 14-member EC Executive Commission will meet Tuesday and Wednesday to complete detailed proposals for dealing with the potentially embarrassing cash shortage, caused mainly by subsidies to farmers. Officials say \$2 billion is needed this year on top of \$14 billion already budgeted for farm spending.

The proposals the commission hopes to unveil Thursday were also expected to include a claim to a higher share of the value-added tax levied in the 10 member states, diplomats said. The EC now claims up to 1 percent of the tax, which accounts for about half its income.

### Brazil to Return Arms to Libya

**BRASILIA (UPI)** — The Italian national airline, Alitalia, has agreed to transport to Libya the weapons and ammunition that Brazilian authorities seized last month from four Libyan planes on their way to Nicaragua, according to government sources.

Brazil asked Alitalia to divert a cargo jet from New York to take the arms to Tripoli, the sources said Saturday. There was no official confirmation of when the Italian plane would arrive.

In Rome, authorized sources said the government raised no objection to the arrangement, which they said had been "approved by all sides, including the United States." Washington has charged that Nicaragua intended the arms for leftist guerrillas in El Salvador.

### Mexico, Brazil Reject Reagan Claim

**CANCUN, Mexico (UPI)** — The presidents of Mexico and Brazil have wound up a three-day meeting by signing a communiqué rejecting U.S. allegations that the Soviet Union was behind guerrilla violence in Central America.

The statement was signed Friday by President Joao Figueiredo of Brazil and his Mexican counterpart, Miguel de la Madrid, and their respective cabinets.

The United States was not mentioned by name in the statement, but there was no doubt that the two leaders rejected President Ronald Reagan's argument that uprisings by leftist guerrillas in Central America were part of a Soviet plan to destabilize the region, including Mexico. Instead, Brazil accepted Mexico's view that the uprisings were caused by harsh economic and political conditions.

### Reagan May Name Aide to Stone

**WASHINGTON (UPI)** — President Ronald Reagan may appoint a more experienced diplomat to back up the efforts of Richard B. Stone, his newly named special U.S. envoy to Central America, according to White House officials.

Aaron Franklin, assistant White House press secretary, said Saturday that members of Congress have urged Mr. Reagan to designate a deputy to Mr. Stone, a former Democratic senator from Florida. He said the administration is considering the proposal "but no decisions will be made without full discussion and consultation with Senator Stone."

The Washington Post quoted administration sources as saying that Mr. Stone's appointment would be strengthened by adding a respected diplomat of the stature of Walter J. Stoessel Jr., a former ambassador in Bonn and Moscow who was the No. 2 official in the U.S. State Department when he retired last fall. Mr. Stoessel said the White House has not approached him about the job.

### Paris Police Raid Corsican Hideout

**PARIS (Reuters)** — Police have raided a Corsican nationalist hideout here, discovering bomb-making equipment and \$100,000 in counterfeit U.S. money, police sources said Sunday. They said that two of eight men detained in connection with a series of bombings had admitted taking part in the attacks and that all eight would probably face charges.

The explosions early Friday in Paris, Marseilles and Aix-en-Provence caused serious damage but no injuries.

Police sources said authorities learned that the Corsican National Liberation Front planned the bombings when a man being questioned late Thursday about forged bank notes said he had visited an apartment in Paris where guerrillas were making bombs that were to be planted that night.

### Swiss Expel Soviet Press Director

**BERN (AP)** — The Novosti press agency's director for Switzerland has been quietly left for Moscow after Swiss authorities ordered his expulsion on charges of directing a campaign of subversion.

Alexei Dymov left by train Saturday. The government set a May 7 deadline when it decided to expel him and close his Bern bureau for "gross interference in Swiss domestic affairs."

In a communiqué Friday, the government charged that in recent years the bureau, which also employed two members of the Swiss Communist Party, had become a "center of disinformation, subversion and agitation." Alleged subversive activities, according to authorities, ranged from helping to organize several rallies against nuclear disarmament to "paramilitary training" of youths.

### Gandhi to Speak for Nonaligned

**NEW DELHI (Reuters)** — A group of nine nonaligned states has agreed that Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India should send messages to leaders of developed states explaining Third World views in advance of key international economic meetings over the next few weeks.

The ministerial group, meeting Saturday, rejected proposals that a team of government spokesmen should tour industrialized countries to promote Third World views on the global economic crisis, an Indian government spokesman said. He said nonaligned leaders would also appear across their views during contacts before the international conferences.

The conference was attended by Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Tanzania and Yugoslavia. The target meetings are this month's summit of the seven non-Communist industrial powers in Williamsburg, Virginia; meetings of Communist-bloc countries in East Germany; and a Belgrade session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in June.

### Argentines Hope to Visit Falklands

**BUENOS AIRES (Reuters)** — A converted freighter bearing about 50 relatives of Argentine soldiers killed in the Falklands war will try to reach the islands in the hope that Britain will allow a visit to war graves, according to the trip's organizers.

Oswaldo Destefanis said at a news conference before the sailing Saturday that on Monday the relatives would attend an armed forces ceremony — the only one officially allowed by the Argentine government — at the spot where the cruiser General Belgrano was torpedoed by a British submarine on May 2, 1982.

Mr. Destefanis said the ship would then cruise near the edge of the British exclusion zone around the islands to see if London would relent in its decision not to allow the relatives to visit an Argentine war cemetery at Port Darwin. The Argentine group refused to accept British conditions for a visit.

## Mitterrand China Trip Seeks to Improve Ties

**PARIS** — President François Mitterrand and five cabinet ministers left Sunday for Beijing, aiming to lift French relations with China, but his efforts are likely to be marked by continuing differences over Indochina.

The French leader, who was last in Beijing before his election in 1981, regards his five-day state visit as a major step in his drive to project a new French influence outside the industrialized world, officials said.

The Elysée Palace spokesman, Michel Varzelle, said that Mr. Mitterrand's talks in Beijing would include an "in-depth examination" of the question of possible sales of the Mirage-2000 fighter to China.

Mr. Mitterrand is scheduled to arrive in Beijing on Tuesday from Nepal and to go to Nanjing and Shanghai on Friday after talks with the Communist Party chief, Hu Yaobang, and other leaders.

Officials said that the French president believes that misunderstandings, particularly over Vietnam and Cambodia, are a major reason why relations have not lived up to expectations raised when Mr. Mitterrand's Socialists came to power.

Chinese concern over his policy on France's old Indochina possessions emerged when France renewed food aid to Hanoi and rescheduled Vietnam's debts last year. China backs the coalition of anti-Vietnamese Cambodian resistance movements.

France and China established

## Vietnamese In U.S. Say: Resist Hanoi

**WASHINGTON** — Nearly 2,000 Vietnamese emigrants ended a three-day rally here Saturday with an appeal for world cooperation to overthrow the Communist government in Hanoi.

"We are not bellicose. We are not declaring a new war. We are merely undertaking a struggle in liberate our people," said Hoang Co Minh, a retired admiral who leads the National United Front for the Liberation of Vietnam.

The front and its National Support Movement for the Resistance in Vietnam, both based in California, are the largest of more than a dozen competing groups of former South Vietnamese who have been working for about five years to organize a coordinated resistance campaign.

The front has united 36 resistance groups within Vietnam and has 10,000 "resistance soldiers" here and in Vietnam ready to fight, Mr. Hoang said. So far, he said, the front has trained and organized armed propaganda groups and has secretly sent them to work "in appropriate areas" in preparation for an eventual rising of the Vietnamese people.

## Austria Socialist Sees a Mandate

**GRAZ, Austria** — Parliamentary elections on April 24, in which the Socialists lost their majority, provided a clear mandate for a Socialist-led government, Vice Chancellor Fred Sinowatz said Sunday.

Mr. Sinowatz, 54, who has been designated by his party to become chancellor in any new Socialist government, rejected the views of the Socialist's youth wing, which is calling for the party to go into opposition. He told a May Day celebration that there was no sensible alternative to Socialist participation in government.

Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, 72, who has said that he will conduct coalition negotiations and then resign in favor of Mr. Sinowatz, has indicated that he prefers a coalition with the small, rightist Freedom Party. The Freedom Party said Saturday that it would hold talks on a coalition first with the Socialists and only negotiate with the Austrian People's Party if these failed.

## 8 Are Killed in Crash Of Ecuadorian Plane

**QUITO, Ecuador** — Eight persons were killed and 30 injured in an abortive emergency landing by an Ecuadorian plane with 100 persons on board, civil aviation officials said.

The plane, a Caravelle, crashed shortly after takeoff Saturday from Guayaquil on a scheduled Services Aereos Nacionales flight to the capital, Quito, 240 miles (400 kilometers) to the northeast.

## Partial Troop Pullout Awaited in Cambodia

**BANGKOK** — Forty-four foreign journalists group led by the Phnom Penh on Saturday to witness the start of a partial withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Cambodia, the Cambodian news agency SPK reported Sunday.

On Saturday, Prince Norodom Sihanouk and other Cambodian resistance leaders met at their stronghold on the Cambodian side of the Thai border and said their forces planned to regain the initiative in the jungle war against the Vietnamese during the rainy season, which starts this month.

Vietnam, which has an estimated 180,000 troops in Cambodia, said Friday that it would withdraw an infantry division and six attached brigades and regiments from Cam Long in eastern Cambodia. It said the withdrawal would start Monday and would be completed by the end of this month. It did not give the exact number of troops being pulled out; diplomatic sources in Bangkok said it could be more than 15,000.

The move was depicted by some observers as an effort, in part, to steal media attention from Prince Sihanouk, The Associated Press reported.

Vietnamese troops have been stationed in Cambodia in support of the government in Phnom Penh headed by President Heng Samrin, which non-Communist Southeast Asian nations do not recognize.

Vietnam said Saturday that its planned troop withdrawal reflected the growing stability of the Phnom Penh government. The Vietnam News Agency, monitored in Bangkok, said: "The international prestige of the People's Republic of Cambodia is constantly rising, and the Cambodian situation is irreversible."

Prince Sihanouk and the five non-Communist countries forming the Association of Southeast Asian Nations say the move could turn out to be nothing more than a troop rotation.

Prince Sihanouk and his partners in a coalition government in exile, which is recognized by the United Nations, met at two different locations near the Thai border town of Aranyaprathet over the weekend to discuss strategy.

Also Saturday, ambassadors from China, North Korea, Malaysia, Bangladesh and Mauritania presented their credentials to Prince Sihanouk, president of the government in exile.

## Solidarity Demonstrators, Police Clash in Poland

(Continued from Page 1)  
own banners or miniature paper flags reading: "Solidarity Will Win."

The crowd chanted "Solidarity! Solidarity!" as well as the names of Mr. Walesa and an underground leader, Zbigniew Bujak.

"We draw your attention to the fact that martial law regulations are still in force, and organizing unauthorized demonstrations is against the law," an officer warned from a police sound truck. "We are people among you who would like to see you in public order. A church is not a place for political demonstrations."

Soon after the rally began at the church, police sealed off both ends of the street. Scores in the crowd had their documents checked, and several were detained on the spot. A plainclothes policeman pummeled a young man with a Solidarity banner in his hands in full view of the jeering crowd.

The demonstrators drowned out police orders to disperse with a chant of "Our Holiday! Our Holiday!"

But after 45 minutes, a water cannon stationed at one end of the street started rolling forward and spraying the crowd with a blunted fluid. A second water cannon appeared at a square on the opposite end of the street and also opened fire, trapping hundreds.

The water cannons and club-wielding police herded the demonstrators out of the area away from the direction of the official parade. They reassembled briefly on the grassy wet bank of the Vistula River, where the crowd grew to a peak estimated at nearly 10,000 before a military helicopter hovering overhead ordered riot police back into action.

"They raced into the crowd, clubs flashing. But pockets of Solidarity supporters continued to confront Warsaw police into the evening."

In Gdansk, clashes broke out in several parts of the city as demonstrators tried to march to a monument erected in honor of shipyard workers slain in 1970 rioting and later to Mr. Walesa's home.

Mr. Walesa attended Mass with his family before returning home to await the unofficial demonstrators. Thousands did arrive, but were beaten back by police, using clubs and tear gas.

Western diplomatic sources reported from Wrocław that several thousand Solidarity sympathizers had been dispersed in that southwestern industrial city by police using water cannons and tear gas.

Polish radio reported Sunday night that Solidarity supporters in Wrocław managed to "infiltrate" the official parade, chanting slogans that had nothing to do with today's holiday.

The radio also revealed that police had used water cannons and tear gas to break up an unauthorized rally in Nowa Huta, a southern steelmaking center near Krakow.

Other unauthorized demonstrations were reportedly reported in Poznan, Krakow, Szczecin, Bydgoszcz, Gdynia and Lodz. The official media did not name the other 10 cities and towns in which it said pro-Solidarity rallies took place.

### U.S. Correspondent Held

An Associated Press correspondent, Thomas Netter, and his translator, Jan Sek, were seized by Polish police while taking pictures in front of Mr. Walesa's apartment Sunday and detained for four hours, the AP reported from Gdansk.

Mr. Netter, formerly the AP bureau chief in Warsaw, said police confiscated four rolls of film, some showing Mr. Walesa at his balcony before a crowd who converged in the May Day show of support for Solidarity.

## Israel, Lebanon Still Split On Pullout, Begin Reports

(Continued from Page 1)  
Shultz and other key officials were asleep inside.

The 122mm rockets landed about 100 yards (90 meters) away, and their explosions shook the well-guarded residence where officials said. There were no casualties or damage to the residence, but windows were shattered in a nearby house.

Lieutenant Alan Burghard, a marine whose squad recovered the rocket fragments, said that the Katyushas "barely cleared the top of the residence" and that if either had hit the structure it would have caused a lot of damage and destroyed a good section of the building.

He said that marines on duty said that the rockets "sounded like a freight train going over."

Mr. Shultz, Ambassador Robert C. Dillon and the two U.S. special Middle East envoys, Philip C. Habib and Morris Draper, had returned an hour earlier to the residence after a working dinner with President Gemayel.

When asked about the incident Sunday, Mr. Shultz said he was not sure that the attack had been premeditated and that in any event, he would not be intimidated and would stay in Beirut overnight again if necessary.

Mr. Shultz said "I don't have a clue" as to who might have sent "the greeting" but other U.S. and Lebanese officials speculated that the rockets might have been fired by Syrian-backed Druze forces that earlier in the evening had exchanged artillery fire with Christian forces in the Chuf Mountains to the east of Beirut.

These officials said that the Syrians may have wanted to remind Mr. Shultz and Lebanese leaders that they should not forget the ability of Syria to cause trouble in Lebanon if an agreement is struck between Lebanon and Israel against Syrian interests.

Two weeks ago, a bomb virtually destroyed the U.S. Embassy chancery in West Beirut. About 60 Americans and Lebanese died in the chancery explosion, but U.S. officials declined to draw a connection between Sunday's rocket incident and the chancery bombing.

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# Reagan, Still Without a Foreign Policy Success, Faces Ticking Political Clock

By Leslie H. Gelb  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan foreign policy is running out of time. With less than a year remaining before the distractions of the presidential primaries, there seems no escape from the question: Is the administration moving to the threshold of real accomplishments or is it on the verge of serious failure?

The political turmoil of a presidential year does not mix well with the sustained diplomatic initiatives usually necessary for success.

Administration officials agree that they have yet to achieve a concrete foreign-policy success. But they insist that President Ronald Reagan is building up long-term leverage after devoting his energies to reversing what they say was the Soviet momentum of the 1970s and restoring American military power, prestige and diplomatic credibility.

"There is a better awareness here and abroad," said Undersecretary of Defense Fred C. Ikle, "that a bigger effort is needed to defend ourselves against the encroachments of the Soviet empire. There is also a greater sense that this president would respond, and vigorously, to

aggressive acts." This will soon bring dividends, officials say.

But Professor Stanley Hoffmann of Harvard University, a frequent critic of U.S. foreign policy, sounds alarms that are also voiced by many conservatives and by foreign diplomats. In a new book, "Dead Ends," he argues that the

## NEWS ANALYSIS

Reagan ideology has "proved better as a ram against the rather flimsy diplomacy of Jimmy Carter than as a compass in the jungles of the real world."

"It has turned out to be utterly deficient as a strategy," he adds, "because it fails to address many real problems, it aggravates others, it provides no priority other than the anti-Soviet imperative, and precious little guidance even in connection with the new Cold War."

Mr. Reagan put his central theme to the test of congressional support Wednesday in a speech on Central America, trying to run over the opposition with a hard-line approach.

The results of a leftist takeover in El Salvador would be so catastrophic for U.S. interests, Mr. Reagan said, that he would do everything short

of sending troops to prevent it. More military and economic aid would do the job, he argued.

But in the judgment of many of his own key officials, it may take two to seven years to reverse the guerrilla tide, even with increased U.S. aid. That is a long haul with uncertain results. And a sizable number of legislators believe there is no chance of success unless the Salvadoran government is forced to take the near-impossible step of transforming itself from rightist to leftist control, with participation by groups on the left.

Critics believe Mr. Reagan may already have thrown away the chance for serious arm-twisting by trumpeting El Salvador as a "vital" American strategic interest. Also, American-supported covert military operations in Nicaragua seem not to be making headway. Slow deterioration of the U.S. position seems likely, and a dramatic setback is a possibility.

Events and administration decisions have conspired to put Mr. Reagan in a tight spot. He can either back down somewhat, at the expense of his tough-guy image, or he can make it "Reagan's war" in Central America, with far-reaching domestic implications.

The outlook in other important foreign policy sectors is also not bright, according to prevailing judgments.

• The Middle East. Mr. Reagan has improved relations with the Arabs somewhat, and reached an impasse with Israel. Many observers believe he has put U.S. prestige on the line without applying sufficient pressure to the Arabs and Israel to reach a measure of agreement. If he does not, his may be the first administration in 10 years to register no progress toward resolving Arab-Israeli differences and tamping down prospects for another war.

• China and Asia. Chinese-American ties were inevitably going to fray as Beijing moved toward re-establishing itself as a third power between Moscow and Washington. Mr. Reagan hoped to ameliorate the shift with his August 1982 communiqué pledging to reduce military sales to Taiwan. But when he seemed to renege, Beijing protested stormily. Now bilateral relations are generally viewed as the worst since the opening to China in 1971. With Soviet-American relations also collapsing, President Richard M. Nixon's carefully constructed triangular diplomacy is in jeopardy. Relations with the rest

of Asia seem to be in good shape, but the time bomb is still under competition with Japan.

• East-West Relations. Some critics think the risks are increasing. Last week, former Vice President Walter F. Mondale argued that Mr. Reagan's approach had "squandered the mandate for a strong, sensible defense." Attacking Mr. Reagan's "intransigence in arms control," Mr. Mondale recommended a mutual and verifiable freeze on nuclear weapons. The White House is fighting to block a freeze resolution in the House this week. Also this week, Roman Catholic bishops will vote on their own proposal, which has been toughened in the last two weeks.

Washington still believes a military buildup will compel the Russians to come around to accepting its arms-control proposals. But the arms talks at Geneva seemed deadlocked and the administration is struggling to preserve even the appearance of serious dialogue. Plans to squeeze Moscow received another blow last week when the European Community dispatched a tough message to Washington protesting plans to tighten controls on trade with the Soviet Union.

• Western Europe. The administration is hopeful the Europeans will accept deployment of new medium-range missiles. Missiles aside, many European diplomats openly criticize the administration's "amateur" performance — lack of knowledge on the part of senior administration officials and what they see as gratuitous inflammation of European public opinion by talk of fighting nuclear wars.

• Africa. The State Department persuaded Mr. Reagan that the way to get Cuban troops out of Angola was by getting South Africa to relinquish control of South-West Africa, or Namibia. But first, ties with Pretoria had to be improved. Foreign policy specialists give high marks to the diplomats trying to negotiate their way through these minefields.

The Reagan people say they have not failed finally anywhere, that they have committed no irreversible mistakes and that successes are in the offing. But to produce an international success takes knowledge of how other governments work, sustained effort by the president and his senior advisers, and a willingness to make many compromises. Neutral observers believe these attributes are in short supply in Washington.

## Reagan Seeks Change In Proposals to Limit Covert Military Action

By Hedrick Smith  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is seeking, behind the scenes, to persuade the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence to modify possible restrictions on U.S. backing for military and paramilitary operations against Nicaraguan arms-running to neighboring Central American countries, administration officials said Friday.

These officials said that Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth G. Dam was in contact with Representative Edward P. Boland, Democrat of Massachusetts and the committee chairman and principal author of a bill to ban all covert aid through the Central Intelligence Agency to groups operating "in and against" Nicaragua. The committee is to vote on that measure this week.

After committee members met at the White House with President Ronald Reagan last Tuesday, Mr. Boland and Representative Clement J. Zablocki, Democrat of Wisconsin and chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, formally submitted the legislative ban. However, they coupled it with a proposal for \$80 million in aid to Central American nations to help them interdict the flow of arms and munitions from Nicaragua to insurgent movements in neighboring countries.

With the administration increasingly resigned to some restrictions on CIA operations, the effort to provide overt aid to such countries as Honduras, El Salvador and possibly Guatemala was endorsed Friday by the House majority leader, Jim Wright of Texas, and the Senate majority leader, Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee.

"I'm not perturbed by the idea we might not have covert aid," Mr. Baker said. "I have no fear at all of funding what we have to do down there overtly."

Mr. Wright said he was "absolutely, firmly and enthusiastically" behind Mr. Reagan's support for the Salvadoran government in its battle against insurgents, but that he totally opposed U.S. backing for operations into Nicaragua.

Administration officials indicated, however, that they were still not satisfied with the way the Boland proposal is now drafted, although they are more fearful of a proposal by Representative Michael D. Barnes, a Maryland Democrat.

The Barnes proposal, already passed by the subcommittee on Western Hemisphere Affairs, would block all American backing, direct or indirect, for any such operations "in and against Nicaragua" unless Mr. Reagan makes an individual

request to Congress and gets specific approval for that funding.

Officials said that Mr. Dam was trying to persuade Mr. Boland to modify the language of his bill slightly, evidently to prevent a cutoff of funding for all intelligence operations affecting Nicaragua, not merely funding for Nicaraguan rebels.

The Boland-Zablocki bill is considerably less restrictive. It bans financing, either directly or indirectly, by the CIA or any other agency "involved in intelligence activities" for military or paramilitary operations "in or against Nicaragua." But it permits aid to any friendly Central American government "to prevent use of its territory, or the use of international territory, for the transfer of military equipment from or through Cuba or Nicaragua" to insurgents fighting other regional governments.

Although some of those involved in the bill's drafting admit that it does not explicitly bar U.S. backing for operations that would enter Nicaraguan territory, Mr. Wright and others contended that was its intent. It does contain a provision banning aid to nations or groups "which seek to destabilize or overthrow any government in the region."

Mr. Wright said that would mean a cutoff of American aid to two groups that are declared opponents of the Sandinist government in Nicaragua. They are the Revolutionary Democratic Alliance, headed by Edén Pastora Gomez, a former Sandinist guerrilla leader known as Commander Zero, and the Democratic National Force, headed by former officers of the Nicaraguan National Guard under General Anastasio Somoza, who was deposed by the Sandinists in 1979.

Administration officials said that Mr. Dam was still seeking more flexible language in the Boland-Zablocki bill before it goes to an intelligence committee vote this week.

Nonetheless, in backing the administration's policy in El Salvador, Mr. Wright reflected developing divisions among Democrats over Mr. Reagan's appeal Wednesday night for congressional support for more military aid to El Salvador and more aid generally to Central America.

He took issue with the tone and substance of the Democratic response to Mr. Reagan by Senator Christopher J. Dodd of Connecticut. Mr. Dodd attacked the Reagan policy as a "formula for failure" and called for an alternative policy of seeking a negotiated political settlement with the Salvadoran guerrillas.

## If Reagan Runs Again, He'll Ask Bush to Stay

By Juan Williams  
Washington Post Service

HOUSTON — President Ronald Reagan has stated that if he seeks re-election in 1984 he will ask Vice President George Bush to run with him again because "you don't break up a combination that is working."

Mr. Reagan made the statement Saturday aboard Air Force One while returning to Washington after aides asked him to confirm comments published in the Houston Post.

Mr. Reagan, in an interview on his way to Texas, had said that he wanted Mr. Bush to be his running mate, but that the stress of being vice president might make Mr. Bush reluctant to run again.

"I think we get along just fine," Mr. Reagan was quoted as saying. "But it would be his decision to make and I understand when there comes a time when someone says 'enough already.'"

Shirley Green, Mr. Bush's acting press secretary, said the vice president had not said that he would run with Mr. Reagan. However, she said that Mr. Bush had indicated that he was only waiting for the president to say if he wanted a second Reagan-Bush ticket.

Mr. Reagan's remarks about Mr. Bush were made at the end of a heavily political weekend for the president that increased talk among his aides and supporters that he had decided to run again.

Speaking Friday night in Houston at a fund-raiser for Senator John G. Tower, Republican of Tex-

as, Mr. Reagan made stinging political jokes at the expense of the leading Democratic candidate for president, former Vice President Walter F. Mondale.

Claiming success for the easing of inflation and recent signs of economic recovery, Mr. Reagan said that despite Democratic claims to the contrary his economic policies had been fair to rich and poor.

In his weekly national radio address Saturday, Mr. Reagan said that he did not support increased federal spending on education despite a national commission's report last week that the poor quality of U.S. schools threatened the nation's future. The commission said the federal government must provide leadership and funds to help improve education.

Mr. Reagan's weekend remarks were criticized by Mr. Mondale and two other Democratic presidential candidates, Senator John H. Glenn Jr. of Ohio and Senator Gary Hart of Colorado.

"The president has said we need hope and we need to face the future. The problem is his policies do neither," Mr. Mondale, who was campaigning in New Hampshire, said in a statement.

Mr. Glenn, in a campaign speech in Marietta, Georgia, said that Mr. Reagan's budget cuts had also cut down the nation's standing as a leader in scientific research.

Mr. Hart issued a statement saying that "instead of talking about school prayer and tuition tax credits," the president "should be talking real steps to improve our educational system."



Mayor Harold Washington of Chicago and his predecessor, Jane M. Byrne, whom he beat in the Democratic primary, after his inaugural ceremony.

## Washington Installed as Mayor, Takes Aim at Chicago's Deficit

United Press International

CHICAGO — Harold Washington, sworn in as the first black mayor of the nation's second largest city, immediately promised to tackle a projected \$150-million deficit by freezing salaries and firing Chicago city workers hired in the last days of Mayor Jane M. Byrne's administration.

Mr. Washington was sworn in Friday as the city's 42nd mayor during a gala ceremony for about 3,000 invited guests. Being mayor "makes me humble, but it also makes me glad," the 61-year-old former congressman said in a five-minute address.

"I hope someday to be remembered by history as the mayor who cared about people and who was fair — who helped to heal our wounds and who stood the watch while the city and its people answered the greatest challenge in more than a century — who saw his city renewed."

Mrs. Byrne stood stonily ahead as Mr. Washington promised, "Business as usual will not be acceptable." The audience cheered repeatedly. "Beginning Monday, executive salaries will be cut. Some members of my cabinet will be required to take salaries considerably less than their counterparts are making now," he said.

After edging past Mrs. Byrne in the Feb. 22 Democratic primary, Mr. Washington defeated Bernard E. Epton, a white Republican, by 68,250 votes following a racially charged campaign.

## U.S. Catholic Bishops To Decide Arms Stand

By Kenneth A. Briggs  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Roman Catholic bishops of the United States are set to conclude their arduous, sometimes stormy formulation of a pastoral letter that is sharply critical of nuclear arms.

Debate among the 284 bishops at a special two-day meeting, starting Monday in Chicago, will focus on the third draft of the letter that was released in April after wide-ranging consultations, including those with European prelates at the Vatican and with Reagan administration officials.

The proposed third draft was being revised almost up to the last minute, and it was announced Friday that the five-member drafting committee had restored a stronger endorsement of the concept of a nuclear arms freeze.

A spokesman for the committee said the document would now favor a "halt" to the production and deployment of nuclear weapons. When the third draft was released April 6, the word "halt" which was used in the second draft, had been changed to "curb."

The return to the stronger language resulted from protests from many bishops and public reaction suggesting that the committee had softened its stand because of pressure from the administration.

Even before the committee's decision, it seemed likely that the full bishops' conference would have voted to restore the term used in the second draft.

Some of the third draft's key changes were made in a two-day meeting of the committee a week before it was released. The sessions were heated, according to officials, and centered on differences among the five members.

The third draft retains the substance of the previous version, condemning nuclear war, opposing a first strike and accepting nuclear deterrence only as a step toward disarmament. But at several points, it differs from the second draft in tone and wording.

Among the revisions is a longer section on the traditional "just war" theory of legitimate self-defense.

There are also stronger criticisms of the Soviet Union's responsibility for the arms race and some flexibility about the possibility of a limited nuclear war.

Some bishops say the third draft weakens the case for nonviolence as a moral position and delineates more clearly between moral princi-

ples and their practical application. It stresses that while the principles are binding, Catholics may honestly have different answers to practical questions.

Many Catholic conservatives who opposed elements of the second draft have praised the revised document as more realistic. Many liberals have criticized some of the changes.

But Christ, an international Catholic peace group, gathered 269 signatures of American theologians on a petition backing the second draft. Joseph J. Fahey, a Manhattan College professor who distributed the petition, said several theologians had urged an even stronger stand against nuclear deterrence.

After the second draft was debated by the full bishops' conference in November, the committee held five meetings to adopt revisions.

According to several accounts, Bishop John J. O'Connor of the Military Vicariate, which oversees Catholics in the armed forces, tried to soften some anti-nuclear positions, while Bishop Thomas J. Gumbleton of Detroit strenuously opposed the effort. The committee rejected some O'Connor proposals and accepted others.

Some changes were made, officials said, in response to January meetings in Rome among U.S. bishops, Vatican officials and European prelates. West German bishops were critical of the second draft's strong stand against nuclear deterrence.

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## U.S., Soviet Reportedly Harden Missile Stance

By Walter Pincus  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States and the Soviet Union have hardened their negotiating positions on medium-range nuclear missiles, dimming the prospect of a breakthrough in the Geneva arms talks and promising new strains in December when the first new U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles are to be deployed in Western Europe.

With the talks scheduled to resume in Geneva on May 17, both sides appear to be preparing for how they will react to deployment rather than trying to reach agreement to head it off, according to sources inside and outside the Reagan administration.

If the initial nine Pershing-2 missiles are placed in West Germany and 32 cruise missiles in Britain and Italy as scheduled, sources said, the Soviet Union is expected to break off the talks on medium-range missiles.

U.S. officials believe, however, that the Soviet Union would eventually return to negotiating because, as one leading administration official put it, it would not want all 572 new U.S. missiles to be deployed and could not afford to alienate public opinion, particularly in Western Europe, by abandoning arms control efforts.

But diplomats' sources said the Soviet Union might not begin negotiating again until it had taken some new step in the arms race. That is because, as one source said, U.S. deployments will create a new nuclear threat to which Soviet civilian leaders, under pressure from their military, must respond.

Publicly, Soviet officials have threatened to deploy "comparable" nuclear missiles if the new U.S. missiles are installed in Western Europe by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The Pershing-2 could strike targets inside the Soviet Union within about eight min-

utes of being launched from West German bases.

According to Soviet sources, such a comparable weapon would involve Soviet nuclear missiles that could hit targets on U.S. soil within minutes of launch.

U.S. officials said this might mean that Soviet SS-20 missiles, with a range of several thousand miles, would be stationed in the eastern Soviet Union, from which they could hit Alaska and perhaps the state of Washington, or that Moscow might deploy additional missile-firing submarines or ships within range of the U.S. coasts.

In private conversations in Geneva, the Soviet Union has also threatened to pull out of the strategic nuclear arms negotiations, those involving intercontinental missiles. But the Reagan administration believes they will not, U.S. officials said.

Given the current situation, little work is being done in the administration, sources said, to expand President Ronald Reagan's pronouncement in March that he is prepared to have the Kremlin set some interim limit on missile warheads that would be equally applied to both sides.

The original U.S. plan, supported by the British, was to set a limit for U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles of no more than 300 warheads and 100 launchers on each side. But the numbers were reduced, reportedly at the suggestion of West Germany's chancellor, Helmut Kohl, to force Moscow to pick a number between zero and 372, the number of warheads planned for the full NATO missile deployment program.

To date, however, the Soviet Union is holding fast publicly and privately to the position that no U.S. missiles be deployed, sources said.

One key to any breakthrough for an interim agreement, according to administration and diplomatic

sources, would be to drop deployment of the Pershing-2.

Paul H. Nitze, the chief U.S. negotiator, proposed dropping the Pershings in informal talks last July with his Soviet counterpart. When Moscow indicated that it was not prepared to accept a small number of cruise missiles only, Washington turned against Mr. Nitze's proposal.

Recently, amid indications that the Soviet Union might reconsider, Washington made some discreet inquiries. Administration sources said last week, "They were not interested," a U.S. official said Saturday.

Last Tuesday, the new director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, Kenneth L. Adelman, caused some confusion by telling West European reporters here that the United States would consider "a serious Soviet proposal," including one to eliminate the Pershing-2.

"The kind of mix and the kind of systems," Mr. Adelman said, "should be worked out by our negotiators in Geneva."

After restating that approach three times in the interview, Mr. Adelman was reminded by a journalist that other Reagan administration officials recently "had ruled out giving up the Pershing-2."

"I would agree with that statement," Mr. Adelman said, although he still maintained that, if given a serious Soviet proposal eliminating the Pershing but allowing cruise missile warheads in numbers equal to Soviet SS-20s, "we would negotiate, we would talk about it."

However, when European press reports appeared Wednesday saying that Mr. Adelman would be willing to give up Pershing-2 deployment as part of a negotiated agreement, the State Department issued a statement saying, "This is an incorrect translation of Ambassador Adelman's remarks."

## Rebels Attack Ethiopians

United Press International

KHARTOUM, Sudan — A guerrilla group fighting for the independence of Tigre province in northern Ethiopia said Saturday that it had killed 115 Ethiopian soldiers and captured 70 in the ambush of a supply train last week.

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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## End the Secret War

Taken at his word, President Ronald Reagan has given Congress the advice it needs when it reviews America's involvement in a secret war against Nicaragua. In his definition of Central American policies last week, the president did not deny the undeniable. He insisted the operations were lawful and limited to the objective of interdicting any arms traffic from Nicaragua to guerrillas in El Salvador and elsewhere.

So be it and so let Congress legislate. Committing American arms to a small band of Nicaraguan exiles has already offered common sense, scandalized Latin allies and worried CIA professionals. It has also undermined the logic and seriousness of Mr. Reagan's strategy for containing pro-Soviet Nicaragua by dividing the very democrats in the region whose support is essential for success.

Congress should therefore welcome Mr. Reagan's unambiguous definition of U.S. policy toward the regime in Managua:

"We do not seek its overthrow. Our interest is to ensure that it does not infect its neighbors through export of subversion and violence. Our purpose, in conformity with American and international law, is to prevent the flow of arms to El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala and Costa Rica."

It would thus be not a rebuff but a reaffirmation if the House Select Committee on Intelligence votes this week to spell out limits on American actions against Nicaragua.

The committee's chairman, Representative Edward Boland, has in mind barring all aid for operations inside and against Nicaragua while budgeting \$80 million for an open effort

to interdict any arms shipments from Nicaragua to guerrillas elsewhere.

This tightening is needed because of the way the administration has interpreted a previous Boland amendment, adopted in December. It prohibited use of American arms for the purposes of toppling the Nicaraguan regime or igniting a war between Honduras and Nicaragua. But the secret aid to some kind of combat continued, on the theory that it was enabling a 3,000-man exile army to "harass" and otherwise complicate the lives of Nicaragua's defenders. Never mind, apparently, that exiles led by officers who served in the national guard of the former Somoza tyranny had other objectives.

Mr. Reagan seems to have dropped this spongy distinction. One need have no sympathy for the Sandinists to judge the operation a potential disaster. Stansfield Turner, the former CIA director, warns that as covert actions build up momentum, they go dangerously out of control. In his view, the Nicaragua operation was risking "substantial damage both to our national interests and the CIA."

Ceasing this secret war will not weaken Mr. Reagan's Central American diplomacy, nor will it take a bargaining card from former Senator Richard Stone, his newly designated special envoy to the region. The United States has abundant legitimate ways to express its dismay at Nicaragua's course and to rally the region's democrats. They constitute the "resources of diplomacy" that Mr. Reagan has yet to tap convincingly.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Exporting Democracy

The Reagan administration has set two international "democracy" programs in motion. They should not be confused. "Project Democracy" is this year's name for the U.S. Information Agency's perennial official effort to get in touch with foreigners through visits, publications and so forth to induce them to think well of the United States and, especially, of its current policies. The "Democracy Program," our concern here, is the new private-sector initiative that grew out of President Ronald Reagan's call to London last June for a program to foster "the infrastructure of democracy" — political parties, unions, media, universities and the like.

After Mr. Reagan sounded his broad theme last June, a research commission was set up to fill out the idea. That commission is called The Democracy Program; its chairman is Ambassador William E. Brock Jr., and on its board sit the chairmen of the two national party committees, the head of the AFL-CIO and others. Congress has been reviewing its recommendation to establish a National Endowment for Democracy, an autonomous non-governmental organization meant to fund and coordinate private-sector programs to support

democracy in other countries. The most intriguing of these programs would help the American political parties reach out to their democratic allies abroad.

In the best of times, many Americans harbor a deep suspicion toward any effort to sell American policies, let alone American ideas and institutions. There is a fear of intervening, of insulting the would-be beneficiaries, of committing "propaganda," of fouling things up in a variety of ways. Some of Ronald Reagan's words, and some of his appointees, have aggravated these fears, and it is right and necessary to proceed warily.

But it is even more right and necessary to proceed. The endowment the sponsors have in mind is an incremental program of long-term institution-building, conducted out to the open and run not by government officials, but rather by the American private-sector groups themselves. European political parties have long been to the business of helping their foreign compatriots. The record of effective international activity by the AFL-CIO and by many private foundations demonstrates that Americans can engage in it usefully too.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## Other Opinion

### The Solidarity Spirit

Poland's rulers know they are on the defensive. They know that millions of Poles remain loyal to the Solidarity ideal, and they must sense (although they won't admit it publicly) that the aspirations ignited by Solidarity are here to stay. If anything the moving spirit behind Solidarity is stronger than it was six months ago.

Poland's economic troubles may yet force the regime to drop its obstinate stand and open the promised dialogue with Solidarity's leaders. A year of martial law has brought no economic improvement. This stagnation can breed economic disaster.

—The Providence (Rhode Island) Journal.

### Using a Half-Stick

No one can doubt the reality of the dilemma for the United States of revising its Central American policy, but the president's analysis and prescriptions are seriously flawed. Money and advisers are no substitute for force, even when abetted — as they are — by the clandestine activities of the CIA.

The logic of the president's analysis, however much he denies it, points to the need to use troops sooner or later. Washington is in no position to promote democracy or reform in Central America, however much it desires to do so. The United States is not a colonial power. The president's obsessive Manichaeism, dividing the world into the good and the damned, gravely distorts the Central American situation. His problem is not as simple as that. It arises out of the spread of leftist influence on a flood tide of opposition to generations of corrupt and selfish oppression by narrow rightist oligarchies.

To condemn U.S. intervention in Central America would be hopelessly unreal. This is an area as vital and sensitive for Washington

as Eastern Europe is for Moscow. Nor is foreign intervention *ipso facto* undesirable. Many oppressed peoples in the world could do with a bit of it. Valid criticism focuses on the manner, not the fact, of intervention. And such criticism has been on the increase, notably among Latin Americans who are anything but communists.

Washington's half-stick offers small hope of early pacification; and for every month that the situation fails to mend, the Soviet stake and Soviet opportunities grow.

—The Sunday Times (London).

### Europe's Front Garden

As President Reagan reaffirmed his resolve last week to prevent Central America from falling under the sway of Russia and her Cuban surrogates, both Norway and Sweden launched fresh naval sweeps against what are suspected to be Soviet submarines snooping around their territorial waters.

Though these events may seem quite separate, and are certainly far apart, they are in fact closely connected. All are concerned with one of the gravest strategic problems which face Western military planners — protecting the vulnerable sea lanes between America and her European allies.

At the European end, the threat comes from the large Soviet submarine fleets assembled for operations in the Baltic and Arctic seas. The Soviet Union's constant underwater launched around Scandinavia naval bases show that this task is being prepared for with almost reckless audacity. The threat at the other side of the Atlantic, although not yet so direct, is potentially as great. There is thus a European dimension to what President Reagan is striving for in what he now calls America's front garden.

—The Sunday Telegraph (London).

# The Growing Arguments for a Superpower Summit

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — The U.S.-Soviet nuclear arms talks in Geneva have reached an impasse, which is likely to develop into a crisis before the end of the year unless both sides make some strenuous new effort to avoid it.

The United States is committed to begin deploying its new cruise and Pershing-2 nuclear missiles in Britain, West Germany and Italy at the end of the year unless an agreement is reached to reduce or eliminate the Soviet intermediate missiles targeted on Europe. Both governments have rejected the other's proposals, and time is short for a serious reappraisal.

In fact, the danger increases in part because Soviet officials have been threatening to respond to a U.S. emplacement of missiles in Europe

by deploying Soviet nuclear missiles within striking distance of the United States — possibly in Nicaragua. Nobody who remembers the Cuban missile crisis during the Kennedy administration will underestimate the importance of avoiding another such confrontation.

The chances are that this alarming prospect will not be removed by officials at Geneva arguing about "who's ahead" to the arms race, but will have to be discussed as the pressing political issue of world affairs by President Ronald Reagan and General Secretary Yuri Andropov. Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany has proposed such a summit meeting, and other allied leaders are likely

to urge Mr. Reagan to give it serious consideration when they meet with him at Williamsburg, Virginia, at the end of this month.

A superpower summit at the present time could help not only to reach the control of nuclear weapons but also to appraise the wider relations between the United States and the Soviet Union and their policies to relation to the other nations of the world.

Unless there is a better understanding between Washington and Moscow on a broad range of issues that threaten the peace and order of the world, the chances are they will not be able to negotiate an acceptable nuclear accommodation.

There is, of course, a popular view in the United States that two nations that hold such fundamentally incompatible views of history, of the nature of society and the individual's place in it cannot hope to reach a general agreement, and that the Soviet Union would not be faithful to its promises if they did.

However, former presidents Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter, who were the last to meet the Soviet leaders personally, do not agree, nor do they accept the idea that personal summits are meaningless.

Mr. Ford testifies that his long talks with Leonid Brezhnev at Vladivostok, while they did not settle anything, were highly useful. Mr. Carter

met Mr. Brezhnev in Vienna near the end of his administration for the signing of the SALT-2 treaty and thought their talk on U.S.-Soviet relations was helpful.

But by that time, Mr. Brezhnev was very ill. Zbigniew Brzezinski, Mr. Carter's national security adviser, has said that "the greatest foreign policy mistake we made was that we did not meet Mr. Brezhnev early in the Carter administration and make clear to him what the United States could do to improve relations, and what it could not tolerate in defense of its national interests."

In Mr. Reagan's case, there are even domestic political arguments for a summit meeting. His foreign policy is not going well in the Middle East, Central America or even in Europe. As a result, the Congress is challenging his conduct of foreign affairs, and sometimes adding to the confusion in the process.

Nobody doubts that a summit meeting with Mr. Andropov would command the attention of the world and even of the Congress.

For the time being, Mr. Reagan is scrambling from one crisis to another, reacting to other people's leads, emphasizing El Salvador in a major speech to a joint session of Congress and sending Secretary of State George Shultz to the Middle East. The secretary vows to remain for weeks if necessary to get the foreign troops out of Lebanon and, against the odds, try to persuade the Israelis to accept the Reagan plan for Palestinian "autonomy" in the West Bank and Gaza.

It is hard to understand these priorities. The president finds time to deal with the leaders of almost every government in the world except the Soviet Union. Even with a nuclear crisis coming on, neither Mr. Reagan nor Mr. Andropov is making any move to talk things over.

The president sent Mr. Shultz to the Middle East not because he had an agreement or even much hope of one but because he wanted to demonstrate that he was willing to do everything possible to keep the peace process going.

The same argument applies to a Reagan-Andropov summit. It might not get anywhere, but history and the American voters are not likely to blame Mr. Reagan for trying.

The New York Times.

## One Channel to Moscow That Reagan Should Use

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan is in that difficult place with the Russians where he is struggling to match his beliefs to his interests. His beliefs, which are also in some measure his and others' perceptions, tell him the Russians lie, cheat and steal, and that arms control is therefore a dubious proposition. But his responsibilities as president and his position as a political leader require him at the least to make a good show of pursuing arms control. This is what the current dispute on verification is about.

Knowing well the president's disposition, the know-nothings have collected a mixed bag of alleged Soviet arms control violations, and they are hounding him to denounce the Kremlin or otherwise react in a way that would effectively scuttle the continuing negotiations. More sensible folk, however, have also gotten into the argument, and as a result Mr. Reagan is squirming rather than yielding; he has set up an interagency committee to gain himself some control over this volatile issue, and he has indicated that if and when he reacts, it will be first within the discreet channels set up to handle this sort of thing.

The difficulty is that he has clogged the principal such channel, the Standing Consultative Commission, the experts' forum that Russians and Americans have used for 10 years to work out detailed rules and procedures for ensuring compliance with arms control agreements. From what one hears from both sides, the record of the SCC is perfect: Every practice questioned by it by either Moscow or Washington has been ended or explained. The new Carnegie Endowment arms control report, chaired by William Hyland, calls the SCC "remarkable."

Mr. Reagan, however, has all but barred his own way to using the SCC in the most politically sensitive realm, compliance with the SALT-2 agreement. The word at the White House is that to use the SCC to police a treaty that the administration continues to regard as unworthy of ratification, even while it pledges not to undermine its terms, would legitimate SALT-2 more than Mr. Reagan would like. So it was that the administration waited 20 months, until last October, to raise its first and so far apparently only SALT-2 question (about Soviet SS-16 missiles) in the consultative commission.

The hottest current question on SALT-2 verification, however, seems not to have been taken to the SCC. Was the missile that the Kremlin tested on Feb. 8 a permissible modification of an existing light ballistic missile or a new, banned ballistic missile? This is precisely the sort of difficult, interpretive question on which the SCC has earned its credentials. The administration is pursuing the Feb. 8 matter, but not through the SCC. That is like coming to the fine print and asking off the shelves. To be sure, there are other difficulties. The strong evidence of Soviet violations of the biological and chemical warfare treaties has created a general crisis of verification.

"Yellow rain" and the Sverdlovsk incident in 1979 — when thousands of residents of that city in the Ural Mountains allegedly died after an accident involving the testing of biological weapons — have put arms-control advocates on the defensive intellectually as well as politically, imposing on them an extra burden to prove the American interest will not suffer from Soviet violations of nuclear arms accords.

The most prominent U.S. advocate of arms control is, of course, Mr. Reagan, the role being thrust upon him by the fact that he is necessarily the custodian of past agreements and a negotiator of prospective new ones. The president shows some signs of

filling the part. As indicated, he has rebuffed his conservative friends' call to leap on the Russians before he looks into the violations attributed to them. He warns the public that "courtroom evidence" is hard to come by. He is saying, bravely, that any treaties he makes will not be ambiguous — "the clauses that are in there are hard and fast."

He should consider that new Hyland report, whose signatories include some hard-line heavyweights. "Adequate" verifiability, it points out, means not only detecting violations that could hurt U.S. security, but being ready to compensate quickly, through "hedging" in research and development. It says that while yellow rain requires a raising of the standards of verification, the methods have gotten better thanks to new technology, refinement of procedures such as the SCC, and the experience of the intelligence community.

"Doubts about verification, while of growing political importance, should not obstruct the negotiation of viable arms control agreements that are in the national interest," the report concludes.

The Washington Post.

## The Heart-of-Darkness Approach to Salvador

By Penn Kemble

WASHINGTON — There are things to argue about to President Ronald Reagan's address on the crisis in Central America, but his most prominent Democratic critics are making it difficult for the rest of us to argue them. The rebuttal by Senator Christopher J. Dodd, a Connecticut Democrat, contained a few limp scraps of positive thinking, but his essential message was that El Salvador — indeed, all of Central America — is a rat hole, where the United States is wasting its money and honor, and is risking wider war.

Mr. Dodd told how the Salvadoran Army will not fight, a claim the casualty figures do not quite bear out. He stated flatly that land reform has been abandoned, a harmfully exaggerated judgment. He claimed that U.S. aid is being plundered. He spoke of the killing with intensity, but only the killing being done by government security forces.

El Salvador is here evoked as the "Heart of Darkness," Joseph Conrad's tale about a tropical hell where Western civilization are themselves transformed into savages. This theme is fast becoming a cliché in American political culture. Francis Ford Coppola used it to "Apocalypse Now," his film about Vietnam, and Joan Didion adopted it for her recent book, "Salvador."

The message is that we gringos must not get involved; it can only make things worse, especially for us. That there is an element of reality to such gruesome portraits of Central America is obvious to anyone. But those who would have us turn our backs on that part of the world ignore two essential facts: There are many people in El Salvador, including more than a few authentic heroes, who are fighting to change things. And history offers striking examples of how, in other countries of the region, such people have succeeded.

The purveyors of fear and despair have no place in their accounts of El Salvador for the thousands of emigrants who have demonstrated outside the National Assembly last month for a continuation of the land-reform decree, and won. They belittle the democratic political leaders who have faced down guerrilla threats against anyone who participated in last year's elections, and who then blocked a power grab by the born-again thug, Roberto d'Aubuisson. They treat El Salvador's Roman

Catholic bishops, who firmly insist upon democratic elections as the best way to a settlement, as otherworldly naïfs.

Nor does the "Heart of Darkness" school remember that some very respectable democracies to the region — Venezuela and Colombia, for example — have emerged rather recently out of savage civil wars. Central America is not the tropical slime pit that some liberal politicians and literary make it out to be. By the world's imperfect standards, the democracies of Costa Rica, Honduras, Belize and Mexico make it one of the more promising regions.

The Reagan administration has not been as energetic as it should have been in strengthening land reform and other democratic institutions in El Salvador. This is especially true of the country's judicial system. There can be no democracy

where courts are unable to enforce the law. As U.S. Ambassador Deane R. Hinton argues, it will take time to establish a competent court system there. But the administration should be insisting that, as a first step, the murderers of American nuns and labor advisers be brought to justice.

Here is the kind of hard-headed, engaged concern that we Democrats should be pressing. Instead, our spokesmen are telling us that unconditional negotiations with the leftists can solve all problems. That word, unconditional, gives it all away. Negotiations based on a firm U.S. commitment to uphold democracy (with military aid when necessary) will be useful.

The relevance of our experience in Vietnam to Central America is this: Negotiations that cover up an American flight from the horrors of such conflicts bring even greater horrors,

and bring them closer to home. If liberal Democrats do not recognize this, they do not deserve to govern.

The president's view of Central America, with its stress on the Soviet-Cuban role and the need to assure U.S. security, is a partial one. But it does contain an important truth. The amounts of money he is asking for are modest. "Staying the course" in El Salvador, however, will require what we Democrats like to think we can best provide: political imagination, a strong concern for human rights and an awareness of the importance of economic justice.

Bipartisanship need not be a soppy consensus. Central America is too important to be left to the Republicans, but that, so far, is what the Democrats seem to be doing.

The writer, president of the Foundation for Democratic Education in Washington, contributed this article to the Los Angeles Times.

## Of Princes and (Aussie) Paupers

By Christopher Morris

BELGRAVE, Australia — This is a down-to-earth country. As each successive year goes by, British custom gives way to an antipodean substitute. Yorkshire pudding is replaced by the Aussie meat pie, warm Guinness succumbs to cold Foster's, and the Queen's English has been so colloquialized and roughed up that we now have a dictionary of our very own. The recent landslide victory for the Labor Party brought a turnaround in government that could signal a shift toward an Australian republic. Loyalty to Britain, to the royal family, may not be what it was.

The intersection of change was met with the arrival of Prince Charles and Lady Diana hard on the heels of the last round of toasts to the workingman's prime minister, Bob Hawke. The monthlong visit of the royals was a celebration for both sides. For Charles and DI there was the daily round of visits to hospitals and kindergartens, the educational tours of poor neighborhoods and those recently ravaged by bushfires, and to the evening, all that smiling and dancing at gala charity balls.

For Australia, the royal tour cost a wrenching \$100,000 per day. With the worst economy since the Depression, with one in every eight Australians

out of work, some wonder why the royal troupe stayed so long, or indeed, why they had come at all. What it cost to have Charles and DI in for a cup of tea with one of Melbourne's poor might have been better spent keeping 200 jobs open for a year. To be fair, quite a few loyal Australians thought it was wonderful, a chance to dream a little. To others it was a bit of baroque.

Not so long ago, support for the royal family was nearly unanimous here. Much has changed. Twenty percent of Australia now is foreign-born, and for many of them, pledging allegiance to the queen is an insult to their adoptive parent. It was no accident that Mr. Hawke, a former union official, was not on hand to greet Charles and DI when they arrived. But Mr. Hawke has been cautious about talk of seceding from the British embrace. He is fully aware of the number of Aussies whose reverence for the royal family endures in absolute, if bewildering, reverence. Like a good father, he is reluctant to burst the balloon.

Still, it is clear that Bob Hawke will do no currying, not even among

his own. For, on a day when traditionalists were toasting the British royals, representatives of the government were putting the squeeze on our own Prince Leonard and Princess Shirley of Hutt River province.

Their reign began 13 years ago when a government decree to limit wheat production on his farm put Lenny "Cassidy" Leonard against the prospect of ruin. He had taken all he could from a meddling government. After careful consideration of the Constitution, he informed the government of his right to wink and blink his 18,000 acres of wheat and sheep into an independent principality along the lines of Monaco.

His royal highness managed to hold his ground over years of fitful skirmishes with Canberra. But the days of deference to royalty of any sort are numbered. At the height of the festivities for Charles, Prince Leonard awoke to find government officials on his property, dismantling his illegal radio station. As one of them explained, "This bloke can call himself anything. Lord George of Bondi Beach, for all I care, but he's an Aussie like the rest of us."

The author, an Australian, wrote this article for the Los Angeles Times.

## FROM OUR MAY 2 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1908: Record Flight in U.S.

NORFOLK, Virginia — A flight of the Wright brothers' ship was held under government supervision at Nagshead, North Carolina two days ago. The ship covered two miles and could have continued indefinitely if the aeronauts had desired. The announcement will arouse great interest among aeronauts in Europe. A distance of two miles represents 3,218 meters, so that the record of 3,169 meters recently established by M. Delagrègne is just beaten. Previously Mr. Henry Farman held the European record with his flight of 2,004 meters. All these flights, however, are far behind the reported achievements of the Wrights, who are said to have remained in the air for 38 minutes to 1905.

### 1933: Paderewski, Herriot Meet

ABOARD THE ILE DE FRANCE — Edouard Herriot talked music and a little politics with Ignace Jan Paderewski, who is also returning to France on this boat. The celebrated pianist and former president of Poland beamed when the French statesman and biographer of Beethoven approached him on the deck. The two men paced up and down for nearly an hour. Now and then they stopped, as if some difficult point in the European situation was under discussion. Mr. Herriot, who is a great friend of Poland, talked of that country's future, while Mr. Paderewski, a great friend of peace, opened his mind on the problem nearest to Mr. Herriot's heart. The latter is a Beethoven and Chopin enthusiast.

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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Inventing the Axle

Regarding "A New Hypothesis on Birth of Wheel" (IHT, April 21):

In the invention of the wheel, the problem was not the idea of the wheel, nor its construction. It was the problem of the axle; to make it strong enough to support a heavy load without, at the same time, causing so much friction that the wheel could not turn. Toys could, and did, have wheels because at model scale the problem disappears. Indeed there are many examples of things that work at model scale but not at full scale, a problem fundamental to the process of invention.

NORMAN SANDERS, London.

### The Wright Stuff

Regarding the profile on the architectural critic, Vincent Scully (IHT, April 5), may I inject a note of rebuttal concerning my maestro, Frank Lloyd Wright.

The article attributes to Mr. Scully the statement that Mr. Wright "never credited the influence of American Indian architecture on his Taliesin West project in Phoenix, Arizona."

Mainly out of necessity and limited funds, the desert domain of Taliesin West was built with the most inexpensive materials available: mountain stone, California redwood beams and canvas frames for the roof structure — hardly derivative from the tepee of the American Hopi or Navajo Indians.

However, Professor Scully's far-fetched conception of Frank Lloyd Wright's design is not without precedent. For years architectural historians have, with relish, attributed his delightful, textured concrete-block houses to California and his Imperial Hotel in Tokyo to the Aztec pyramid of pre-Columbian Mexico — a fictional assumption! They might as well say that the cantilevered terraces of Fallingwater were inspired by the Chateau de Chenonceau, merely because it spans water, or that the spir-

al ramp of the Guggenheim on Fifth Avenue is a direct steal from the zig-zags of ancient Babylon.

The American master of modern architecture admired the great architectural heritage of the past — the Egyptian temples of the Nile, the exotic glories of the Forbidden City of Cathay, and especially the Gothic cathedrals of France — but he never imitated the past. Instead, he created an indigenous architecture for his American heritage.

ROBERT KEELER MOSHER, Marbella, Spain.

### Blood in the Gulf

Regarding "Oil Slicks Don't Stop Holy War" (IHT, April 22):

It was refreshing to read Mansour Farhang's objective article on the Iraq-Iran war, although I believe it would have been more accurate to say that Iraq escalated the war instead of flatly stating that "Mr. Hussein was responsible for the outbreak of hostilities."

Iran had been shelling Iraqi border towns and overflying Iraqi territory before Iraq responded by crossing the border into Iran.

However, there can be no dispute that the bloodletting continues because Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini insists on pursuing the unattainable objective of removing President Saddam Hussein from office.

Is there not something that the international community can do to bring nearer a cease-fire? This would benefit the people of both Iraq and Iran.

MICK ASHLEY, East Sussex, England.

### Milton or Melville?

Regarding "Literacy Is Basically Culture" (IHT, April 16-17):

William Raspberry quotes E.D. Hirsch Jr. as saying that "American children cannot get far in English without learning something of the American national culture." He laments that students are no longer required to read such classics as "David Copperfield," "The Merchant of Venice," "Paradise Lost" and "Silas Marner."

While I would agree that such classics of English literature form a valuable component of our literary heritage, I suggest that the works of Mark Twain, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Herman Melville and Emily Dickinson, for example, all of whom were also represented on my high school reading list 15 years ago, are more relevant to an appreciation of American culture.

MARILYN SCHAPIRO, Bielefeld, West Germany.











## EUROBONDS

By BOB HAGERTY

### Money Managers Position Bonds For Long Expected Fall in Dollar

LONDON — Hope apparently does spring eternal, at least where the dollar is concerned. Forecasters have been proclaiming its imminent decline for more than two years, but the dollar has become even stronger. Yet an informal telephone survey of bond fund managers indicates widespread expectation that the dollar's value will crumble sometime this year. The money managers are being very cautious, however, about committing themselves to the question of when and how much.

"That's the joker in the pack," said Alan Wrigley, director of Euro Securities in London.

As for the Deutsche mark, the managers generally are feeling ambivalent. It failed them by refusing to live up to near-unanimous forecasts that it would soar as soon as Chancellor Helmut Kohl's center-right government won the March election.

On the other hand, managers remain optimistic about the yen's strength, although that currency, too, has been lagging about fulfilling forecasts.

"We believe, and have for some time, that the yen is by far the cheapest currency in the world," said Peter Scott, investment strategist for Gartmore Fund Managers, London.

Though U.S. budget policy is "still a mess," he expects U.S. interest rates to fall eventually, bringing the dollar lower. In the meantime, Mr. Scott believes that the yen is a much safer haven than the mark. If U.S. rates stay high, the mark is "more vulnerable," he said.

By pursuing a yen strategy, Mr. Scott said, "I think we're in the crowd here, and I don't think being in the crowd is a bad thing. I can't see that the crowd isn't basically right on this one."

At GT Unit Managers in London, Anthony Dick, a director, maintained that forecasting just now is "a fool's game." He likes the yen and mark, "but I wouldn't want to put a strong bet on either."

So GT's international bond fund is well spread: about 37 percent in yen paper, 30 percent in dollar, 21 percent in mark, 7 percent in French franc and 3 percent in Swiss franc.

Bank of Bermuda's fund, by contrast, is about 80 percent in dollars. William D. Thomson, deputy general manager, international, said that the bank is bullish on the dollar in the very short-term but intends gradually to reduce its exposure in the U.S. currency. "We don't see it falling dramatically over the next few months," he said of the dollar.

Neither does Roranto, a big Rotterdam-based manager of international bond funds, Jan M. Donker, a portfolio manager for the unit of the Robeco group, sees an "erosion" of the dollar totaling 5 to 10 percent during the rest of the year.

The managers are bearish to cautiously hopeful on the outlook for the international bond market. Several believe that equities will continue to outpace bonds for the rest of the year.

"We're not looking to make a fortune in bonds this year," Mr. Dick said. "We're strong equity bulls."

Bank of Bermuda is similarly skeptical. "Basically, we've been very defensive and very liquid and very high quality," Mr. Thomson said. The bank's international bond fund is about 40 percent invested in paper maturing in six months or less.

The best major move in long-term rates, Mr. Thomson said, will probably be up. "We think there's very little money to be made in the bond markets this year, unlike last year," he said.

Gartmore prefers bonds to equities in the short term. After a correction in the stock markets, though, it sees equities moving back into the front. Even so, Mr. Scott said, the bond markets should be no disaster this year. He expects the economic recovery to be moderate enough to avoid undue growth in private credit demand.

Mr. Donker has not given up on a drop in long-term rates. He expects yields on long-term U.S. Treasury issues to fall to between 9 and 9.5 percent this year from the current level of about 10.5 percent. Thus, the fund managed by Roranto plans to keep about 40 percent of its money in U.S. government paper, half of it long-term.

"We are very optimistic about American credit markets," Mr. Donker said. "That's why we have this position."

Mr. Wrigley also sees hope for lower rates. He said a sharp decline may be much closer than is generally thought, although he is not quite ready to increase bond holdings.

He noted the strong response last week when Barclays bank sold \$400 million of 20-year bonds on the U.S. domestic market. "It's an indication that there are big buyers out there for the right bond," Mr. Wrigley said. "For the right news, the market will go like a rocket," he said. "It's lagging, and it needs a little shove."

International Herald Tribune

Carl Gewirtz is on assignment in the Far East.

## Union Ties Problems Of Wilson To Futures

United Press International

OKLAHOMA CITY — Wilson Foods Corp. gambled and lost on the commodity-futures market, forcing the largest U.S. pork packer to file for protection under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code, an official with the United Food and Commercial Workers Union said.

Assertions that excessive labor costs drove Wilson to the filing were a smokescreen to hide its financial blunders, Everett R. Nunn, president of the union's local in Oklahoma City, said Friday.

"We have reason to believe," he said, "that Wilson Foods lost over \$12 million by gambling in the commodity live-hog futures markets and this is what prompted the company to file Chapter 11" under the federal bankruptcy code.

Charles Levitt, an analyst with Shearson/American Express in Chicago, said Wilson's problems stemmed from high labor costs as well as its losses in the futures market and inefficiency at processing.

"If they're not taking advantage

of processing like other packers and they're under a major contract where they have to pay their slaughter people one and a half times the going amount for doing that job," he said.

Wilson Foods filed for protection from creditors April 23, asserting that excessive labor costs threatened the survival of the company.

## Group Asks U.S. Productivity Push

By H. Erich Heinemann

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A group of leading businessmen and educators has called for a major effort by the federal government and the private sector to reverse the long-term slowdown in the growth of productivity in the U.S. economy.

Without improvement in productivity, which is usually measured as worker output per hour,

the group said, the United States "faces the very real prospect of reduced standards of living for all its citizens and of a threatened national security."

This assessment came Friday from the prestigious research and policy committee of the Committee for Economic Development. The group, which is composed of 200 senior corporate officials, most of them chief executives, and university presidents, was founded in 1942 to provide a platform to influence major issues of public policy.

The committee, which was headed by William F. May, dean of the Graduate School of Business Administration at New York University, called for action in these areas:

- Full, rather than partial, financing of basic research done under government contract by the nation's universities.
- Reduction of "unnecessary and inefficient regulatory constraints" on the productivity of labor and management.
- Cutting back "inhibitions to the movement of capital, labor and other resources" from low-growth to high-growth industries. The report, the slump, which is "neither a recent nor a temporary phenomenon," has left productivity performance in the United States well below that of other industrial nations, particularly West Germany and Japan.

• Creation of "a climate that en-

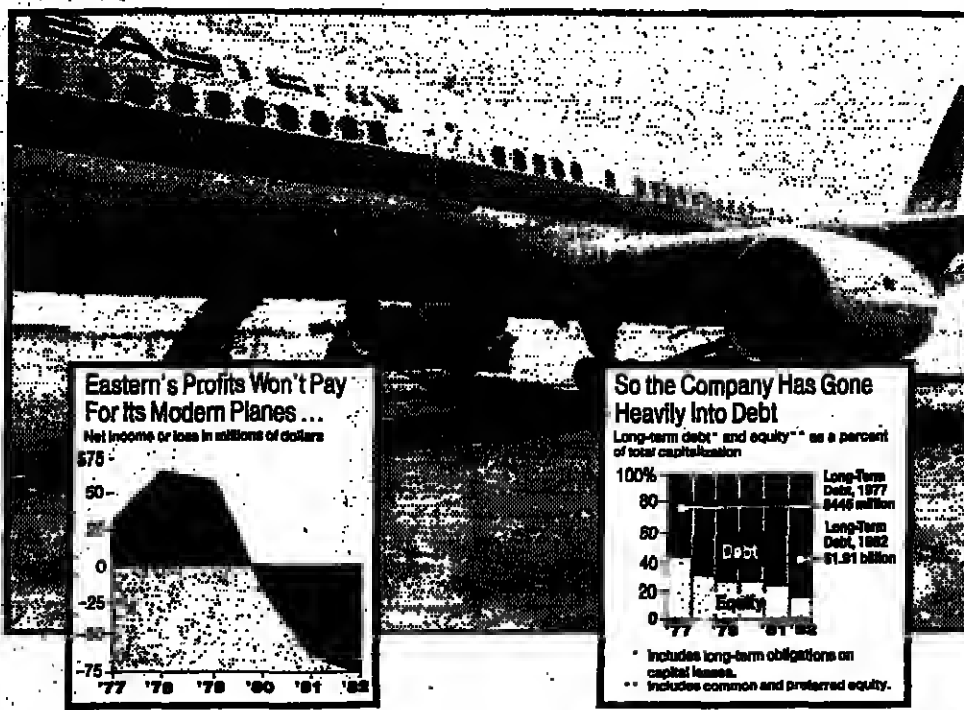
courages entrepreneurial initiative." The report, for example, advocated much broader use of compensation based on performance.

• Restructuring of labor-management relationships to create incentives for cooperative action to increase productivity through automation, and the use of "labor-management participation teams" that can give workers a greater voice.

• Removal of impediments to saving and investment by business. The emphasis in the report on new incentives for private saving and investment — in effect, incentives to increase the machinery or tools that make possible an improvement in productivity — is already part of the policies of the Reagan administration. However, the call for direct federal support of basic research and development at universities, "even at the expense of other federal programs," appeared to go beyond what the president has been prepared to support.

The committee's report said that the rate of growth in productivity had practically come to a halt in the last 15 years. According to the report, the slump, which is "neither a recent nor a temporary phenomenon," has left productivity performance in the United States well below that of other industrial nations, particularly West Germany and Japan.

• Creation of "a climate that en-



## Strategy Squeezes Eastern

By Agis Salpukas

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — During most of the recession, and in the face of losses, Eastern Airlines has clung to its bold strategy of modernizing its fleet of planes, once one of the most outdated in the United States.

But the strategy, in which Eastern committed itself to buy about \$3 billion worth of aircraft, has put a severe strain on its balance sheet.

The strategy has also upset some of the carrier's union and nonunion employees. Many of them feel that the equipment program crowded out concerns for their welfare. It is one reason why some of the unions at Eastern are determined to catch up with industry pay levels in the current round of wage negotiations.

Frank Borman, Eastern's chairman, has declared repeatedly that without an efficient fleet, Eastern will not be able to survive in the harsh competition brought by deregulation of the airline industry.

"The priorities were put on equipment," said Marty Urra, president of Local 702 of the International As-

sociation of Machinists and Aerospace Workers union, representing 6,000 Eastern employees. "Morale had dropped significantly, and so had productivity."

As a result, one of the key underpinnings of the strategy — the willingness of unions to restrain their wage demands and participate in a program in which they gave up part of their wages in return for a share in future profits — has been knocked apart in the last two months.

In March, for example, the 13,500 members of District 100 of the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers won a pact that will provide them with raises of 32.20 percent during the next two years and will cost Eastern about \$170 million.

"The settlement is a difficult one and requires a lot of effort from all of us to meet," Mr. Borman recently acknowledged.

Last month, Eastern disclosed that, because of the machinists' settlement and pending negotiations with other unions, the airline could be in default by next few months unless its creditors agree to further modification.

(Continued on Page 11)

## Brazil, After Recent Debt Rescue, Now Forced to Seek New Funds

By Warren Hoge

New York Times Service

RIO DE JANEIRO — Two months after securing a rescue package involving multi-billion-dollar loans from the International Monetary Fund, the U.S. Treasury, the Bank for International Settlements, and foreign bankers, Brazil, the world's largest debtor nation, is seeking to borrow more money.

The country's spending in the first quarter of 1983 has grown far beyond the guidelines established with the International Monetary Fund, and an agency official from Washington is in Brasilia asking for explanations.

"The program really only got started in March, and the IMF may have overlooked the fact that it takes time for exports and payments of this type to generate cash surpluses," said Antonio Gesteira, vice president of Morgan Guaranty Trust and the principal U.S. banking figure in the international operation of assistance to Brazil. He said, however, that the country would have to get "tougher" with the giant state companies whose debts have swollen the public deficit to a point that has alarmed the IMF.

Brazilian officials are telling their creditor banks that they require at least \$1.5 billion to overcome cash flow problems between now and June. More pessimistic estimates in the banking community put the country's needs at \$3 billion to \$4 billion.

The key determinant in figuring the final total will be the degree of success that Brazil has in meeting its goal of a \$6-billion trade surplus this year. After a slow start, at the beginning of the year, the country posted a \$314-million surplus in March, and government officials are hoping for a \$700-million positive balance in April.

Government officials are insist-

ing that they will reach their \$6-billion goal. Many observers remain skeptical, however, pointing out that much of the sudden gain is attributable more to falling prices of petroleum, which Brazil imports, than to the performance of Brazilian exports.

The political opposition in Brazil have opposed calls for a formal moratorium on economic growth. The opposition, which was openly enfranchised last November by the first gubernatorial elections allowed by the ruling military in 17 years, is arguing that social conditions do not permit Brazil to impose austerity on the country at this time to reduce its \$88-billion foreign debt. Recent riots in São Paulo, the opposition says, are a sign of public restiveness with the idea of economy.

Among those supporting a moratorium are Tancredio Neves, governor of the state of Minas Gerais and the most widely respected figure in the opposition Brazilian Democratic Movement Party. An official party statement on the economic situation called the IMF's prescription for the country "suicidal and unacceptable."

While the government is discouraging talk of a formal moratorium, it is also withholding payments on its foreign debt due to lack of funds. These delayed payments reached a total of \$999 million by the end of March, according to José Carlos Madeira Serrano, international director of the Banco Central do Brasil.

Two factors, soaring inflation and public-sector debt, are drawing particular attention from Ana Maria Jul, the IMF monitor who has returned to Brasilia two months ahead of his scheduled visit.

Though Brazil pledged to bring annual inflation down to 90 percent from last year's 99.7 percent, the

## Renault Says Its Deficit Grew Sharply Last Year

By Axel Krause

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — France's state-owned automaker Renault later this month will report that its 1982 net loss swelled to almost 2 billion francs (about \$271 million) from a 675-million-franc deficit in 1981, company officials have disclosed.

Last year's losses stemmed primarily from a combination of strikes in France; start-up costs for new plants; increased labor costs; a temporary price freeze; and a substantial investment program, industry sources in Paris said.

Similar factors were cited Friday by executives of France's privately owned Peugeot after the company had reported Thursday a 1982 net loss of about 2.1 billion francs, compared to a 1.9-billion loss the year before.

The severe losses of France's two largest automakers — and West Germany's Volkswagen, which reported a \$80-million-Deutsche mark (\$120-million) loss last week — contrasted sharply with greatly improved 1982 results in Europe reported by General Motors and Ford. "We are both doing well in Europe and Britain," a GM official said, noting that GM last year earned \$6.2 million on its European operations, following a 1981 net loss of \$426 million.

"Yes, the Americans are doing better in Europe," a senior Peugeot executive commented, "but they also have been operating successfully in countries like Britain, Germany which did not have the same problems as we in France — that is, during 1982."

Indeed, both Renault and Peugeot, citing rising sales for their new auto models in France since January, said that 1983 looked like a much brighter year, Peugeot said that it might even wind up in the black.

"Unless we face new strikes or similar actions, we will be back in balance in 1983," said Jacques Calvet, vice chairman of the Peugeot group, comprising the Peugeot, Citroën and Talbot divisions. During an interview at company headquarters Friday, Mr. Calvet said that this meant that there would be a "substantial" reduction in previous losses and possibly even a profit of about 100 million francs.

The present outlook for the group's worldwide car sales has brightened considerably, Mr. Calvet said. According to the company's latest projections, he said, to-



Jacques Calvet

French auto market. Mr. Calvet said, Peugeot expects that the total market will decline. Mr. Calvet said that his company has estimated that new-car registrations in France will fall to about 1.9 million this year from just over 2 million in 1982.

Industry sources said that the main reason for the decline would be economic stagnation or recession in France, caused by the government's austerity program.

"Despite the expected decline, we intend to get our share up to around 33 percent of the market this year from 30 percent last year — closer to Renault," which has about 35 percent — and the largest share — of the French market, Mr. Calvet added. "We also are looking to improve in Britain and Spain, two key markets for us." Peugeot's Talbot subsidiary in Britain will trim its 1983 loss to about \$15 million (about \$2.4 million) to \$20 million from \$50 million last year, he predicted.

Mr. Calvet, former president of the nationalized Banque Nationale de Paris, said that Peugeot is continuing to invest heavily in modernizing its plants, streamlining sales networks, and providing dealers with greater incentives, including bonuses. Total outlays for new investments are being cut at an annual rate of about 4.8 billion francs, Mr. Calvet said, noting that about 1 billion francs annually were being spent on introduction of computer-related technology in the company's plants.

## Chile Announces Accord For New Loans, Debt Delay

The Associated Press

SANTIAGO — Chile has announced a tentative agreement with its creditors to delay \$3.4 billion in foreign debt payments due this year and next, and to receive an additional \$1.5 billion in loans. The debt-relief package, outlined on Friday by the Finance Ministry, carries sharply increased interest rates similar to those set in recent negotiations between foreign banks and Latin America's three biggest borrowers — Brazil, Mexico and Argentina.

Chile's external debt would rise to \$19.5 billion under terms of the agreement reached in New York

with a "steering committee" of representatives from 12 creditor banks, from the United States, Canada, Western Europe and Japan.

The negotiations with the banks began last year under former Finance Minister Rolf Luder, who has been replaced by Carlos Caceres. But the talks came to a standstill on the banks' demand that the Chilean government guarantee repayment of private debt.

Chile, however, persuaded the banks to drop a demand that the government guarantee payment of about \$9 billion in private debt due after 1984.

NEW ISSUE

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APRIL, 1983

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سیدنا محمد

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## NEW EUROBOND ISSUES

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Maturity	Coupon %	Price	Yield At Offer	Terms
Deutsche Bk Luxembourg	240	1991	3%	100	3%	Each bond with a nominal value of 1,000 DM entitles the holder to purchase three Deutsche Bank shares at a price of 335 DM per share. The bank said the bonds will be up for sale between May 2 and May 6.
European Investment Bk	200	1993	7 1/2%	100	7 1/2%	Noncallable.
Malaysia	100	1990	8%	100	8%	First call at 101 in 1988.
European Economic Comm.	200	1993	8%	open	—	Noncallable. Sinking fund starting in 1989 to reduce average life to 6.5 years.

## Chinese Boost Activity on Commodity Markets

**Reuters**  
LONDON—China has markedly increased its trading activities on the commodity markets during the past two months due to the recent rise in the amount of foreign currency at its disposal, according to traders in London.

They say the Chinese, who have traditionally kept themselves inconspicuous on the commodity markets, have also taken advantage of wide price swings. This has

made the market is somewhat nervous, traders said, because, if prices rise too steeply, the Chinese could sell part of this back in order to reap profits.

China has recently bought large quantities of copper, zinc, steel and rubber on the London and Singapore exchanges, and traders see the purchases as a sign that Peking is now planning the industrial expansion it has been aiming at for years. China last week announced a

record grain harvest and improved sugar and oilseed output in 1982. Traders say that China's foreign trade surplus of \$2.83 billion gives the country the hard currency for purchases needed for industrial expansion.

The price of copper on the London Metal Exchange has risen during the last two months partly because the Chinese have bought an estimated 200,000 metric tons. Traders say the market has be-

come concerned over possible profit taking. Chinese buyers, however, have told merchants the copper is needed to meet expanded industrial demand, and traders said shipping enquiries have been made to load copper from Rotterdam.

China has also recently bought zinc, with estimates ranging widely from 40,000 tons to 150,000 tons, mainly direct from producers, traders said. Market participants say that the zinc is needed for stocking or industrial expansion.

In the rubber market, traders report fairly substantial Chinese purchases of Thai rubber during the last two months. These have put up the price on the Far East markets.

Prices have fallen in the past few days because some dealers realize that they may have overestimated the size of the Chinese purchases but traders in London estimate total buying by the Chinese is well above the depressed levels of a year ago.

According to Japanese steel industry sources, China last week bought 200,000 tons of steel pipe from Japan. China now has bought about 500,000 tons from Japan so far this year, already well above the 300,000 tons it bought in 1982.

## Brazil Now Seeking New Funds

(Continued from Page 7)

on assumptions of 150 percent year-end inflation.

The debt figure for the first quarter has not been made public but government officials concede it has greatly exceeded the \$6.4-billion figure forecast in the IMF accord. In the first quarter, the government was \$950 million over budget in outlays for subsidies for oil, wheat and sugar, and special Banco do Brasil coverage for delayed payments on the foreign debts of state companies. These public companies, in general, appear to have grown beyond the capacity of the government to rein in their expenditures.

The country had agreed to reduce the deficit this year from 16.9 percent to 3.8 percent of gross national product. It is now asking the IMF to replace this formula with one that would allow the country to establish a fixed numerical goal rather than one tied to its gross national product. It is arguing that the percentage formula was based on a 90-percent inflation prediction and could not take into account a 30-percent devaluation decreed Feb. 18. The action had the effect of increasing public debt.

The funds that Brazil is seeking abroad are supposed to go towards trade-related and inter-bank credits, but if there is resistance to that approach, the country may have to try to put together another jumbo loan. Those two categories were known as Project Three and Project Four of a four-part plan that Brazil put to international banks in December in New York.

Project One, a jumbo loan of \$4.4 billion, and Project Two, the rescheduling of \$4.7 billion in amortization payments for the year, were signed on Feb. 28.

Brazil had originally sought \$10.6 billion in inter-bank credits but then lowered the goal to \$7.5 billion. The country has only succeeded in attracting \$6.2 billion. As for export financing, bankers say that an additional \$1.5 billion is needed.

Officials are arguing that the country's liquidity crunch will start to end in June with the accumulation of foreign currency from its trade surpluses.

The original part of the rescue package had been \$600 million in bridge loans from U.S. banks in

answer to the original liquidity crisis in September. Then, in December, the U.S. government and the Bank for International Settlements, representing European central banks, each granted Brazil loans of \$1.2 billion.

The U.S. loan has been repaid, but the BIS loan is still being repaid with \$450 million of each \$511-million quarterly drawdown from the IMF. A foreign banker pointed out that this obligation in effect was negating the purpose of the IMF mission, which was to restore the country's liquidity.

INDA Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co KG,  
Berlin  
has acquired 27% of the shares of  
CARL SCHENCK AG, Darmstadt.

As advisor to INDA Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co KG:

**FRANKFURT CONSULT**  
Gesellschaft für Beteiligungsvermittlung und Fusionsberatung mbH  
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## BIS Trying to Improve Its Statistics

By Andrew Gowers

**Reuters**  
BASEL—The Bank for International Settlements has begun a drive to improve its statistics, according to BIS officials.

The officials said that, while it may not be possible to produce the figures more quickly — some banks and analysts are critical of the time that it takes to compile and publish them, especially since the world debt crisis began — the BIS may at least be able to make its data more comprehensive.

BIS figures are practically the only regular record of international commercial lending.

The aim of the new campaign is to get banks to report their foreign loans every six months on what is called a consolidated basis, officials said.

This would bring the little-recorded banking activities of offshore centers under BIS scrutiny, since it would mean that lending by an international banking group's foreign subsidiaries to individual countries would be recorded with lending by the parent bank.

Now, U.S. banks report on a partly consolidated basis, turning in data from branches in the Bahamas, the Cayman Islands, Panama, Hong Kong and Singapore. Switzerland has also demanded consolidated figures from its major banks. Swiss National Bank officials said that at least 80 of the largest banks have to provide such data every six months, probably starting at the end of next year.

Other countries make quarterly reports to the BIS, submitting figures on lending by banks based in the country and omitting the activities of their foreign subsidiaries.

The BIS governors decided in principle three months ago to switch methods. BIS officials said that most countries represented in the BIS were capable of compiling consolidated figures but that it would probably be years before their banks started providing the data needed.

Consolidated statistics are difficult to compile. The BIS is only just beginning to tackle the technical and conceptual complexities involved, the officials said. One risk is that of double counting, which could arise if a loan were recorded by both the parent and the host country.

Despite the problems, the officials said that fuller figures would give a much more precise picture of

the debts of individual countries. That is the main idea behind the new method, they said, but they conceded that the extra information could also help national authorities supervise banking.

Swiss National Bank officials said last week that one of their reasons for seeking the fuller data was the dictum, enshrined in the rules of international banking supervision, that the authority of the parent bank is responsible for supervising the entire group.

Another difficulty in improving the data, BIS officials said, is banks' unwillingness to report additional information on such a sensitive activity as international lending.

They said Swiss banks, for example, are traditionally uncooperative in giving figures. Large Dutch and Belgian banks are also wary of disclosing more information, not wanting to pass valuable information to their competitors.

The BIS's quarterly survey, "In-

ternational Banking Developments," usually appears more than three months after the quarter it covers, and officials said that there is no imminent prospect of getting it out much earlier.

The main problem is that banks report to their national authorities and not directly to the BIS, the officials said. One said that banks were unwilling to deliver confidential information about their business into the hands of an international organization.

## Giscard Asks Movement to Fixed Rates

By Bernard D. Nossiter

New York Times Service

**NEW YORK**—Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, France's former president and finance minister, has proposed an end to floating exchange rates and urged that the dollar and yen move within predetermined limits around Western Europe's currencies.

"I am proposing a movement toward a fixed-exchange-rate system," he said in an interview last week. "We are heading toward a band," he said, "with intervention at the limits of the band."

Up to now, the Reagan administration has opposed intervention except under extraordinary circumstances, although Paul A. Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, on Thursday endorsed a limited buying and selling of dollars, "to help stabilize exchange rates within the general framework of the floating system."

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing would go further. In his view, upper and lower limits should be set for the dollar and the yen in relation to European currencies. The major European currencies, except for the pound, are already tied to each other and permitted to fluctuate 2.25 percent above and below announced values.

Holding the dollar and yen inside a given range, or band, would have two advantages, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said. It would "link domestic monetary policy to objective values and aims" and remove uncertainty about future exchange rates, he said. "There is need for people to have some knowledge and security about the future value of their currency," he said.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, who was in New York to give the Russell C. Leffingwell lectures at the Council on Foreign Relations, said that the band system should be introduced gradually. Central banks should quickly reduce the swings in currencies and make no public announcement of fixed limits for several years. "It would be imprudent to go too far too fast," he said.

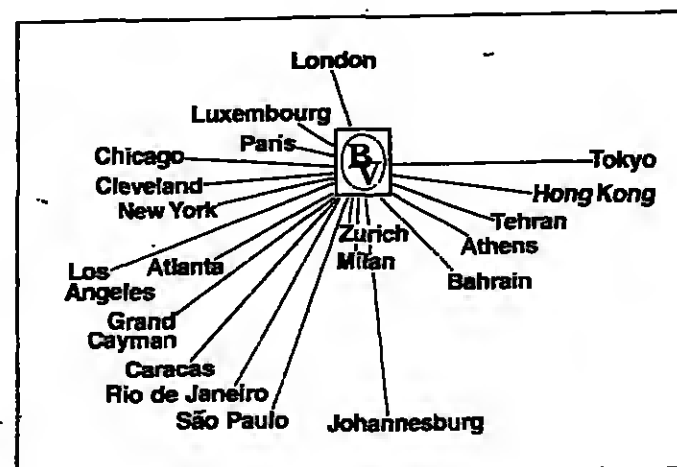
## Iran Says It Has Met Its Oil Commitments

Reuters

**LONDON**—Iran sold \$23 billion worth of oil in the year to March 20, according to Oil Minister Mohammad Ghazari.

The national news agency quoted him as saying that his ministry had met its commitments to buyers despite Iraqi threats against the country's Kharg Island terminal.

## Bayerische Vereinsbank Continues Successful Performance in 1982



## Bayerische Vereinsbank Group at yearend 1982

Total Assets	105 548
Deposits Banking Sector	38 972
Loans Banking Sector	27 831
Bonds Issued Mortgage Sector	60 143
Loans Mortgage Sector	61 033
Capital Resources	2 398
Consolidated Profit	116 (in millions of DM)
Staff	12 641
Branches	471

Bayerische Vereinsbank continues successful performance in 1982.

With consolidated assets of over DM 105 billion, Bayerische Vereinsbank is one of the five largest banks in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Should you be interested in more detailed information about BV's 1982 results, we shall be pleased to provide you with our Annual Report in English, German or French.



**BAYERISCHE VEREINSBANK**  
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Bayerische Vereinsbank International S.A.  
38-40, Avenue Monterey  
Boite Postale 481  
Luxembourg  
Telephone 4286 11  
Telex 2654 bvlu

Bayerische Vereinsbank AG  
Head Office  
International Division  
Kardinal-Faulhaber-Strasse 1  
D-8000 München 2  
Telephone (089) 2132-5293  
Telex 529921 bvm d  
SWIFT: BVBE DE MM

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In March 1982, 1,335,710 tons of imported steel took 18.5 percent of the domestic market.

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## For the Week Ending April 29, 1983

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	60%	4%	36
	70%	17%	2-3
	80%	14%	2-3
	90%	17%	2-3
	100%	7%	9%
	110%	4%	26
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	4090%	4%	26
	4100%	4%	26
	4110%	4%	26
	4120%	4%	26
	4130%	4%	26
	4140%	4%	26
	4150%	4%	26
	4160%	4%	26
	4170%	4%	26

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	Age	Sex	Year	Month	Day	Time	Location	Notes
0.00	0.00	M	1970	1	1	1	1	1
0.01	0.01	F	1971	2	2	2	2	2
0.02	0.02	M	1972	3	3	3	3	3
0.03	0.03	F	1973	4	4	4	4	4
0.04	0.04	M	1974	5	5	5	5	5
0.05	0.05	F	1975	6	6	6	6	6
0.06	0.06	M	1976	7	7	7	7	7
0.07	0.07	F	1977	8	8	8	8	8
0.08	0.08	M	1978	9	9	9	9	9
0.09	0.09	F	1979	10	10	10	10	10
0.10	0.10	M	1980	11	11	11	11	11
0.11	0.11	F	1981	12	12	12	12	12
0.12	0.12	M	1982	1	1	1	1	1
0.13	0.13	F	1983	2	2	2	2	2
0.14	0.14	M	1984	3	3	3	3	3
0.15	0.15	F	1985	4	4	4	4	4
0.16	0.16	M	1986	5	5	5	5	5
0.17	0.17	F	1987	6	6	6	6	6
0.18	0.18	M	1988	7	7	7	7	7
0.19	0.19	F	1989	8	8	8	8	8
0.20	0.20	M	1990	9	9	9	9	9
0.21	0.21	F	1991	10	10	10	10	10
0.22	0.22	M	1992	11	11	11	11	11
0.23	0.23	F	1993	12	12	12	12	12
0.24	0.24	M	1994	1	1	1	1	1
0.25	0.25	F	1995	2	2	2	2	2
0.26	0.26	M	1996	3	3	3	3	3
0.27	0.27	F	1997	4	4	4	4	4
0.28	0.28	M	1998	5	5	5	5	5
0.29	0.29	F	1999	6	6	6	6	6
0.30	0.30	M	2000	7	7	7	7	7
0.31	0.31	F	2001	8	8	8	8	8
0.32	0.32	M	2002	9	9	9	9	9
0.33	0.33	F	2003	10	10	10	10	10
0.34	0.34	M	2004	11	11	11	11	11
0.35	0.35	F	2005	12	12	12	12	12
0.36	0.36	M	2006	1	1	1	1	1
0.37	0.37	F	2007	2	2	2	2	2
0.38	0.38	M	2008	3	3	3	3	3
0.39	0.39	F	2009	4	4	4	4	4
0.40	0.40	M	2010	5	5	5	5	5
0.41	0.41	F	2011	6	6	6	6	6
0.42	0.42	M	2012	7	7	7	7	7
0.43	0.43	F	2013	8	8	8	8	8
0.44	0.44	M	2014	9	9	9	9	9
0.45	0.45	F	2015	10	10	10	10	10
0.46	0.46	M	2016	11	11	11	11	11
0.47	0.47	F	2017	12	12	12	12	12
0.48	0.48	M	2018	1	1	1	1	1
0.49	0.49	F	2019	2	2	2	2	2
0.50	0.50	M	2020	3	3	3	3	3
0.51	0.51	F	2021	4	4	4	4	4
0.52	0.52	M	2022	5	5	5	5	5
0.53	0.53	F	2023	6	6	6	6	6
0.54	0.54	M	2024	7	7	7	7	7
0.55	0.55	F	2025	8	8	8	8	8
0.56	0.56	M	2026	9	9	9	9	9
0.57	0.57	F	2027	10	10	10	10	10
0.58	0.58	M	2028	11	11	11	11	11

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**Floating rate note issue of U.S.\$ 250 million  
January 1980/88**

The rate of interest applicable for the three month period beginning April 29, 1983 and set by the reference agent is 9 3/4% annually.

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## SPORTS

## 76ers Beat Knicks, 107-105; Bucks, Spurs and Lakers Win

**United Press International**  
NEW YORK — Franklin Edwards hit a bank shot with two seconds remaining in the game Saturday, lifting Philadelphia to a 107-105 victory over the New York Knicks and giving the 76ers a 3-0 advantage in their National Basketball Association Eastern Conference semifinal series. The 76ers were looking to wrap up the series with a victory here Sunday; a fifth game, if necessary, would be played Tuesday night in Philadelphia.

The Los Angeles Lakers, also ahead 3-0, were ready to try to clinch their Western Conference series Sunday with a victory over the Trail Blazers in Portland, Oregon, and Boston, down 0-2, was in Milwaukee in an Eastern Conference matchup. The Denver-San Antonio series, with the Spurs ahead, 3-0, is to resume Monday in Denver.

Moses Malone scored 28 points and grabbed 14 rebounds for Philadelphia, while Maurice Cheeks added 24 points. Bernard King, hampered by foul trouble in the first half, had 21 points to lead the Knicks. Rory Sparrow and Bill Cartwright added 19 each.

With the score, 105-103, Philadelphia inbounding with 15 seconds remaining, Edwards took a pass, dribbled to the left of the foul line, went past defender Ernie Grunfeld and lofted a 15-footer over Truck Robinson's arms for the game-winner.

"I thought it was a good shot," Edwards said. "I felt I could hit it. I'm not afraid to shoot in that situation."

The Knicks, out of time-outs, tried a full-court heave at the buzzer that was way off.

New York, which blew a 20-point lead in Game 2, trailed 99-89, with 3:38 remaining. But the Knicks, who had trouble hitting foul shots early in the fourth quarter, got within 99-93 on two free throws each by Sparrow and King. King scored on an offensive rebound to move New York within 3 points, but a drive by Cheeks increased Philadelphia's advantage to 101-95 with 2:06 left.

King then hit a baseline shot and

Grunfeld made two free throws as New York trailed 101-99, with 87 seconds left. The Knicks played tough defense on the 76ers' next possession, but Malone hit a fadeaway bank shot with three seconds remaining on the 24-second clock and followed with a fastbreak basket to move Philadelphia ahead, 105-99.

**NBA PLAYOFFS**

Curry hit two drives and Julius Erving missed two free throws before Grunfeld tied it with two foul shots with 19 seconds left.

"We cannot play any harder than we did today," said Hubie Brown, the Knicks' coach. "We physically cannot."

Milwaukee took a 2-0 lead Friday in Boston with a 95-91 triumph over the Celtics. Boston, playing without flu-ridden Larry Bird, has now dropped the first two games of a playoff series for the first time since 1975.

Sidney Moncrief had 20 points, Marques Johnson 19 and Junior Bridgeman 17 to rally Milwaukee in the fourth quarter as the Bucks overcame a 17-point deficit.

Milwaukee took the lead for good with 3:07 to play on a bank shot by Bob Lanier over the outstretched arm of Robert Parish. Brian Winters followed with an outside jumper to make it 92-88, and although Boston scored the next three points, Moncrief sealed the triumph with a pressure 14-footer from the lane.

Danny Ainge led Boston with 25 points, all in the first 25 minutes, while Scott Wedman had 18 on 9-of-10 from the field. Parish had 14.

"I can see the light at the end of this tunnel," said Lanier, the Bucks' center, after scoring 13 points. "Realistically, I was hoping for a 1-1 coming out of here. The third game is the most crucial. If we win, we take life away from them. If they win, they get a breath of life."

San Antonio ran its series lead to 3-0 in Denver on Friday with a 127-126 overtime decision over the Nuggets. Denver had given the Spurs' point guard Johnny Moore the outside shot all evening. Although not known as a perimeter

shooter, Moore just kept connecting and finally buried the Nuggets with a three-point basket. His clincher, with 12 seconds remaining in overtime, capped a 39-point performance.

Moore scored all 9 of the Spurs' points in the extra period after hitting 13 of his team's final 21 points in the fourth quarter. The third-year guard hit 11 of his final 15 shots, most from long range.

Two free throws by Kiki Vandeweghe had given Denver a 126-124 lead with 25 seconds to go in the extra period. San Antonio then called time-out. "We talked about shooting a three-pointer, but we first wanted to work it inside to Artis Gilmore," said the Spurs' coach, Stan Albeck. "I said if you have a solid three-pointer, go ahead and shoot it. Johnny Moore is a gutsy player. He never quits."

"When I got the ball," Moore said, "I saw I was so far out that I might as well step back and take the three. I wanted that shot. As soon as I let it go, I could tell it was in."

Kareem Abdul-Jabbar scored nine of his 30 points in overtime Friday in Portland to power Los Angeles to its 115-109 victory over the Trail Blazers.

Both teams had to come back from sizable deficits. The Lakers led by as many as 11 points in the second quarter and had a 54-47 advantage at halftime. Portland went on a 16-2 tear over a 6½-minute stretch in the second half to take a 79-72 lead. The Blazers eventually built a nine-point margin 87-78 on Kenny Carr's three-point play with 7:36 left in regulation.

The Lakers responded with a 14-2 spurt to take a 94-91 edge. Jamaal Wilkes hit an 18-footer with seven seconds to go to give Los Angeles a 98-97 lead.

Portland's Darnell Valentine had a chance to give his team the lead with three seconds left in regulation, but made only one of two free throws to force the overtime at 98-98.

Jabbar dominated the extra period sinking five of five free throws and nailing two sky-hooks, the last one from 15 feet, to give the Lakers a 111-106 lead with 42 seconds left.



Danny Ainge came up with a team-high 25 points for the Celtics Friday in Boston, but it wasn't enough to prevent Milwaukee's winning, 95-91, and taking a 2-0 series lead.

Wilkes added 28 points for the Lakers, who are trying to become the first team in 14 years to repeat as NBA champions. Jim Paxson and Calvin Natt scored 22 apiece for Portland.

## Tambay Takes San Marino Grand Prix

**United Press International**  
IMOLA, Italy — Frenchman Patrick Tambay, driving a turbo-charged Ferrari, avoided the dangers of a deteriorating track surface and forced an error out of his closest rival to win the San Marino Formula One Grand Prix Sunday.

Tambay, who started on the second row of the grid, clocked 1 hour, 37 minutes and 52.46 seconds for an average speed of 185.480 kilometers per hour (114 mph) over the 60 laps of the 5.04-kilometer circuit.

Second was Alain Prost of France in a turbo Renault. Prost, the winner of last month's French Grand Prix, finished in 1:38:41.24, nearly a minute behind Tambay under sunny skies and steadily rising temperatures.

Prost was the only other driver to complete 60 laps.

Ferrari driver Rene Arnoux, who started in pole position, finished third, ahead of the posthumous Williams of world champion Keke Rosberg of Finland.

Rosberg, whose car, like other conventionally powered machines, can't compete head-to-head with the 600-horsepower turbos, said: "Mine was a lonely race, a bit of a waste of time in a way because these turbos just run rings around us everywhere."

The Ferrari team was here for the second straight year. Tambay, who started in pole position, finished third, ahead of the posthumous Williams of world champion Keke Rosberg of Finland.

During that period he was hounded by Riccardo Patrese in a Brabham turbo, and the Italian passed Tambay on a chicane six laps from the end. But only 15 sec-

onds later, Patrese, Tambay on his tail, misjudged a turn and slid off across the grass into a guardrail, wrecking his car.

"I arrived too fast, tires slipped on the dirty track and I found myself on the grass and out of the race," Patrese explained. Tambay cruised home.

Patrese took over the lead in the sixth lap when Arnoux was forced to slow down his pace following stability problems. Patrese held first place through the 42nd lap, when a slow refueling and change of tires dropped him to second place. He fought back, recovering the six-second gap, and passed Tambay only to run off the track.

Of the 26 starters, only 12 finished. American Eddie Cheever left the race first, his yellow Renault spouting blue smoke on the second lap.

Six of the nonfinishers spun off on a track surface that was starting to break up in spots in the spring heat.

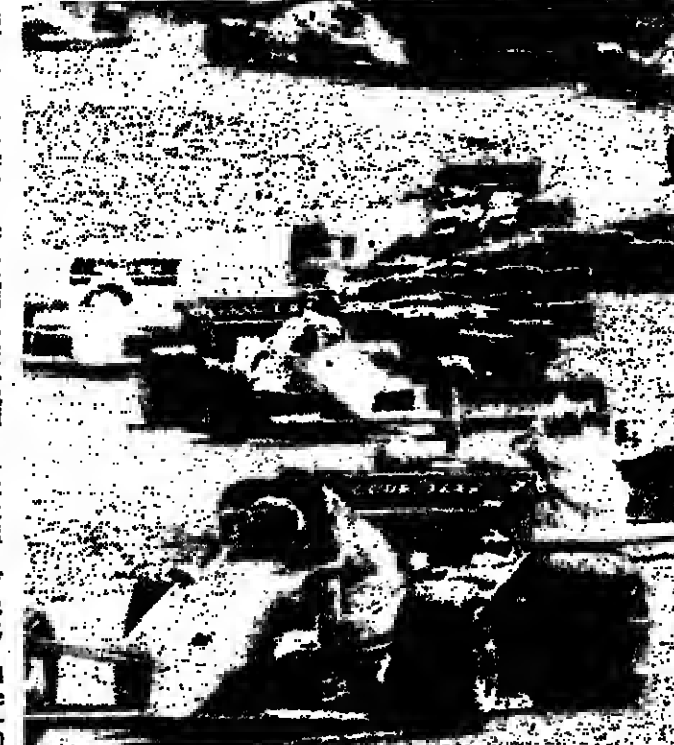
Half a dozen teams refueled their cars in midrace pit stops. The fastest pit stop, including a four-time change, was a lightning 11.20 seconds by the Brabham crew for Brazilian Nelson Piquet.

Alfa mechanics needed an agonizing 24.20 seconds to perform the same job on Italian Mauro Baldi's car.

Tambay's victory moves him into second place in the world championship standings. He has 14 points after four races, one behind co-leaders Prost and Piquet.

The next grand prix will be a Monte Carlo May 15.

**SAN MARINO GRAND PRIX**  
1. Patrick Tambay, France, Ferrari; 1 hour



Patrick Tambay leads the pack at San Marino Grand Prix.

27 minutes 52.46 seconds; average speed, 185.480 kmh (114 mph).  
2. Alain Prost, France, Renault; 1:38:41.24.  
3. Rene Arnoux, France, Ferrari; one lap behind.  
4. Keke Rosberg, Finland, Williams; one lap behind.  
5. John Watson, Britain, McLaren; one lap behind.  
6. Marc Surer, Switzerland, Arrows; one lap behind.  
7. Jacques Laffite, France, Williams; one lap behind.  
8. Eddie Cheever, U.S., Renault; two laps behind.  
9. Rolf Stommelen, Germany, Williams; two laps behind.  
10. Mauro Baldi, Italy, Alfa Romeo; three laps behind.  
11. Manfred Winkelhock, West Germany, ATS; three laps behind.  
12. Nigel Mansell, Britain, Lotus; four laps behind.

**DRIVER STANDINGS**  
1. Prost and Nelson, Piquet, Brazil, 15 points.  
2. Tambay, 14.  
3. Watson, 11.  
4. Rosberg, 10.  
5. Arnoux, 8.  
6. Surer, 5.  
7. Laffite, 4.  
8. Cheever, 3.  
9. Stommelen, 2.  
10. Baldi, 1.  
11. Winkelhock, 0.  
12. Mansell, 0.

## Cubs Win, 7-2, as Fans Get On Manager Elia

**United Press International**  
CHICAGO — The fans at Wrigley Field Saturday couldn't boo the Cubs. Instead, they turned on Manager Lee Elia.

Keith Moreland drove in four runs with a bases-loaded triple and a single and Jody Davis hit a three-

**BASEBALL ROUNDUP**

run home run to lead Chicago to a 7-2 victory over Los Angeles the day after Elia ripped the home fans.

After the Cubs dropped a 4-3 decision to the Dodgers Friday, Elia went on a five-minute tirade in which he repeatedly denigrated Chicago baseball fans. "If these are the real Cub fans," he said, "then we're in real trouble."

"Rip 'em, rip those country suckers like they rip my players," Elia fumed. "Eighty-five percent of the country is working, the other 15 percent is out here. The 3,000 fans who show up here every day are the typical nickel-and-dime people who have nothing better to do with their lives than to see our club destroyed. It's a playground for them."

"A guy on television says, 'The Cubs are now 5-13 and have the worst record in baseball,' so the fans hear that and they come out and take it out on my players." At

a news conference shortly after his remarks, Elia apologized.

When Elia yanked starter Chuck Rainey in the eighth inning Saturday, he was greeted with a tremendous volley of boos and fist-shaking by the Cubs' largest home crowd of the season — 26,069.

Rainey, attempting to become the first Cub pitcher to complete a game this year, picked up his first National League victory against three losses and his first triumph since last Aug. 31, when he beat the Oakland A's as a member of the Boston Red Sox.

Moreland's bases-loaded triple in the first inning came off Fernando Valenzuela (5-2).

Gary Wood's opening with a single to center and, after Valenzuela balked him to second, Ryne Sandberg drew a walk. Bill Buckner sacrificed and Ron Cey struck out, but Leon Durham was hit by a pitch and Moreland hit a 2-0 pitch to the wall in right-center, clearing the bases.

The Dodgers took advantage of Rainey's wildness to score a run in the second. The bases were loaded on a single by Pedro Guerrero and walks to Greg Brock and Mike Marshall. After Bill Russell forced Guerrero, Mike Scioscia walked, forcing in Brock.

The Cubs tagged Valenzuela for four more runs in the sixth on sin-

gles by Buckner, Cey and Moreland, and Davis's three-run homer.

**Phillies 8, Astros 0**

In Philadelphia, Pete Rose tripled to highlight a two-run sixth and John Denny pitched a two-hitter for his third straight complete game as Phillies trampled Houston, 8-0. Denny (3-1) walked one and struck out five in snapping the Astros' four-game winning streak. Mike LaCoss (0-2) was the loser.

**Braves 6, Mets 1**

In New York, rookie Craig McMurtry pitched a four-hitter and Dale Murphy hit two home runs to lift Atlanta over the Mets, 6-1. Walking one and striking out eight, McMurtry (2-1) pitched his first major-league complete game. Murphy opened the sixth with a homer off Rick Owsenby (0-1) and capped a four-run ninth with his seventh home run of the year, a two-run shot off Neil Allen.

**Reds 4, Expos 3**

In Montreal, Johnny Bench went 3-for-3, including a homer, and drove in two runs to reach two milestones as Cincinnati edged the Expos, 4-3. The two RBIs gave Bench a career total of 1,337, tying him with Johnny Mize for 36th place on the all-time list. His second-inning home run was Bench's

379th lifetime, tying him with Orlando Cepeda for 22d place.

**Pirates 8, Padres 1**

In Pittsburgh, Lee Lacy's run-scoring double in the seventh snapped a 1-1 tie, giving the Pirates a 2-1 victory and a split of a doubleheader with San Diego. Steve Garvey went 4-for-4 with two RBIs and scored three runs to lead the Padres to an 8-4 triumph in the opener.

**Cardinals 6, Giants 5**

**Giants 5, Cardinals 0**

In St. Louis, a wild throw by catcher Milt May allowed Ken Oberkfell to score from second base with two out in the 16th, and the Cardinals were 6-5 winners of a game that had been suspended after 14 innings Friday night. In the regularly scheduled game, rookie Andy McGaffigan pitched his first major-league shutout and Tom O'Malley singled in two runs and scored another to lead San Francisco to a 5-0 victory.

**Twins 9, Brewers 7**

In the American League, in Minneapolis, Tom Brunansky's two-out, two-run homer capped a four-run ninth-inning rally that carried Minnesota past Milwaukee, 9-7.

**Rangers 6, Yankees 3**

In Arlington, Texas, Larry Parrish hit a two-run homer to back the combined five-hit pitching of Charlie Hough (2-2) and John Butcher to lead Texas over New York, 6-3.

**Indians 5, Royals 1**

In Kansas City, Missouri, Julio Franco batted in two runs with a single and an inside-the-park homer to give Cleveland a 5-1 triumph over the Royals. Rick Sutcliffe (3-1) scattered nine hits, walked two and struck out three over seven innings.

**Angels 4, Red Sox 1**

In Anaheim, California, Daryl Scottiers hit a three-run 11th-inning home run to lift California past Boston, 4-1. Juan Beniquez walked to open the inning and, one out later, Doug DeCinces singled to right. Scottiers then hit a 1-0 pitch off Mark Clear (1-1) over the right field wall for his third homer of the year.

**Mariners 6, Orioles 2**

In Seattle, Todd Cruz drove in four runs with a three-run home run and a single to power the Mariners past Baltimore, 6-2.

## Islanders, 7-3 Victors, Pull Ahead of Bruins

**The Associated Press**  
UNIONDALE, N.Y. — Mike Bossy set a National Hockey League playoff record with his 27th power-play goal and added three assists, boosting the New York Islanders to a 7-3 victory over the Boston Bruins in the third game of the Wales Conference final here Saturday night.

**NHL PLAYOFFS**

The three-time Stanley Cup champions have a 2-1 lead to the best-of-seven series, which will resume here Tuesday night.

Bossy, the most valuable player of the 1982 playoffs and a 60-goal scorer this season, has been surprisingly inconsistent during the playoffs. But, maintains Islander Coach Al Arbour, "with Mike, you know it's just a matter of when he'll get it going."

"When things are going in, you try more things," said Bossy. "I'm no different than anyone else — if things aren't going in for me, I get a little tentative."

"My game is judged on statistics and rightfully so," he said. "When I don't put the statistics on the board, I can't really say I played well. I've been trying to break out since the playoffs began. It bothered me, but we've been winning. Tonight, it felt good to help out and keep us winning."

Bossy's goal came on a 25-foot slapshot at 16:27 of the second period, giving the Islanders a 4-2 lead. After Ray Bourque pulled Boston to within a goal with a spectacular solo effort at 1:24 of the third period, Bossy helped set up Ken Morrow. The Islander defenseman nudged in a loose puck from in front of Bruin goalie Pete

Peeters after Bossy's work behind the net had dug the puck free.

The Islanders clicked again on a power play with 2:03 to play when Bossy and Tomas Jonsson — who also had three assists — set up Denis Potvin's 30-foot wrist shot with Boston two men short. Butch Goring completed the scoring with 56 seconds left.

Peeters, the NHL's top goalie

during the regular season, performed poorly in the opening 20 minutes as the Islanders jumped to a 3-1 lead.

Bob Nystrom banked home a wrist shot from the right corner off Peeters' shoulder at 3:00. Craig MacTavish scored under New York goalie Billy Smith 1:28 later, but Brent Sutter, sending a wrist shot through a wide opening be-

tween Peeters' pads, got that one back on a power play four minutes later. Bossy's perfect pass from the right side was poked to by Bryan Trottier at 13:21 to make it 3-1.

The Bruins pulled to within a goal on Bourque's first goal of the night, at 6:53 of the second period. On a power play, Bourque blasted a slapshot past Smith to the stick side.



In Saturday's playoff game, the Bruins' Mike Gills, thanks to a well timed flying leap, guaranteed himself a soft landing at Bryan Trottier's expense. Trottier had a goal and an assist in the Islanders' 7-3 victory; Gills had no goals, no assists — and drew no penalties.

## Czechs Hold Russians to 1-1 Draw in Hockey

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**  
MUNICH — Czechoslovakia battled to a 1-1 tie with the Soviet Union at the World Ice Hockey Championships here Saturday, leaving both teams, along with Canada, in the race for the tournament's gold medal. Earlier in the day, Canada defeated Sweden, 3-1.

The medal round's two final games — Czechoslovakia-Sweden and the Soviet Union-Canada — are scheduled for Monday.

The Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia are tied at three points from two final-round games, followed by Canada with two and Sweden with none.

If two teams are tied after the

final day, the tie breaker will be the result of the game between them; if nothing can be resolved that way, medal-round goal difference will decide.

In order to retain its title, the Soviet Union must beat Canada and rely on its superior goal difference over Czechoslovakia.

Canada could win only if it beats the Russians and Sweden beats Czechoslovakia.

An unexpectedly tough Czech defense, cheered by a sellout crowd of 10,000, kept the favored Russians from scoring in Saturday's fast-paced first period. But the Soviet Union renewed its attack to the second period and took the

lead when Sergei Makarov scored at 15:25.

Czechoslovakia, with a furious offense, tied the game when Jiri Hrdina hit on a close-in slapshot at 2:45.

In the earlier game, Canada ensured its victory over Sweden when Marcel Dionne scored an empty net goal with 17 seconds to play. The Swedes, trailing 2-1, had pulled goalie Pelle Lindberg eight seconds earlier, but Dionne took a long pass from Bob Gainey, skated into the Swedish zone and scored easily.

Canada had taken a 1-0 lead two minutes into the game when Charlie Simmer beat Lindberg with a

shot into the upper corner of the cage. Sweden tied matters at 8:49 of the second period on a goal by Leif Holmstrom.

Dennis Maruk put Canada back in front, 2-1, six minutes later on a power play.

In relegation play Friday night, Finland downed West Germany, 4-2, and Italy upset East Germany, 3-1. On Sunday, the Finns and Italians drew, 4-4.

The three points came too late to save the Italians from demotion to the B pool, however. They finished with five points, while Finland had six; East Germany (six) and West Germany (nine) had one game left to play.

## Transition

**BASEBALL**  
National League  
PHILADELPHIA — Removed Al Holland, pitcher, from the disabled list. Options: Lefty Lumsden, first baseman, to Portland of the Pacific Coast League.  
ST. LOUIS — Activated Willie McCovee, outfielder, and Tommy Herr, second baseman. Options: Gene Radd and The Landrum, outfielders, to Louisville of the American Association.  
SAN DIEGO — Placed Gary Tomlinson, shortstop, on the 15-day disabled list. Promoted Mario Ramirez, shortstop, from Las Vegas of the Pacific Coast League.  
PITTSBURGH — Activated Steve Like, pitcher, from the disabled list.  
BUFFALO — Cut Matt Robinson, outfielder, from the roster.

**GOLF**  
U.S.G.A. — Announced the retirement of Harry W. Enslin Jr., senior executive director, effective Jan. 31, 1984.  
**COLLEGE**  
GEORGIA — Named Jack Bauerle swimming coordinator.

## Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE					AMERICAN LEAGUE				
Team	W	L	Pct.	GB	Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	10	6	.425	—	Baltimore	11	9	.550	—
Philadelphia	11	7	.411	—	Boston	10	9	.526	1/2
Montreal	10	7	.588	1	Minnesota	12	6	.671	—
Pittsburgh	8	9	.471	2 1/2	Detroit	9	11	.450	1 1/2
New York	6	11	.353	4 1/2	Cleveland	11	10	.520	1/2
Chicago	6	14	.300	8	New York	9	11	.450	2
					Toronto	8	14	.364	4 1/2
Atlanta	14	5	.737	—	California	13	8	.619	—
Los Angeles	14	6	.700	1/2	Kansas City	10	7	.588	1
Cincinnati	11	10	.524	4	Texas	12	6	.671	—
San Diego	10	10	.500	5 1/2	Oakland	11	9	.550	1/2
Houston	8	12	.400	7 1/2	Minnesota	11	10	.520	1/2
San Francisco	7	14	.333	8	Chicago	10	10	.500	1 1/2
					Seattle	8	14	.364	4 1/2

## Saturday's Results

**AMERICAN LEAGUE**  
Milwaukee 6, Detroit 3.  
Caldwell, Ladd (4), Eastery (1), Gibson (1) and Simmons (1) for Milwaukee; Ladd (4), Eastery (1), Gibson (1) and Simmons (1) for Detroit.  
Kansas City 6, Oakland 3.  
Caldwell, Ladd (4), Eastery (1), Gibson (1) and Simmons (1) for Kansas City; Ladd (4), Eastery (1), Gibson (1) and Simmons (1) for Oakland.  
Seattle 8, Boston 3.  
Caldwell, Ladd (4), Eastery (1), Gibson (1) and Simmons (1) for Seattle; Ladd (4), Eastery (1), Gibson (1) and Simmons (1) for Boston.

**LOMOND A LOCK** — Pat Eddy rode 9-1 shot Lomond (left foreground) to a strong two-length victory over Tolomeo (right-center, under jockey Gianfranco Dettori) in Saturday's running of the 2,000 Guineas, the one-mile classic for three-year-old colts at Newmarket, England. Trained in Ireland by Vincent O'Brien, Lomond is a half-brother by Northern Dancer to U.S. Triple Crown winner Seattle Slew. The victory was worth £73,462 (about \$113,800) to owner Robert Sangster.



## LANGUAGE

## The Bloopies of '83

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — It's that time of year when dithering copywriters get to gorge themselves on just desserts. The envelopes, please.

The Teeny-Tiny Golden Toothpick for Meaning Mix-Up, to Brownstone Studio for "Heavy crepe de Chine in a dress that pampers and belittles every lovely inch of the way." *Belittle* was used by Thomas Jefferson to mean "make less of" in the sense of "to disparage, demean," and cannot be reduced to a literal meaning of "to make seem smaller."

The Twisted Jump Rope for the Confusion of the Same Word as Noun and Verb, to U.S. News & World Report for "Many magazine readers are inclined to skin. They skin to the sports. Skin to the movies. Skin to the gossip. . . . We give you the cream. Not the skin." I think the verb the copywriter had in mind was skip. When you skin, you take off the cream. The skin is the cream, leaving behind skinned milk or, if you like old-fashioned endings, skin milk.

The Highest-Falutin Platinum Option for Ill-Chosen Modifier, to J.K. W. Seligman, the bankers, for "It is, in the rarefied world of money management, somewhat unique to become quite successful and at the same time remain somewhat unknown." It is, in the plebeian world of grammar, incorrect to knock down an absolute like *unique* without its becoming all too well-known.

The Creme-Filled Cookie for Unnatural Acts in Advertising, to Lancôme, Paris, for "Protective day creme . . . in natural and tints." For years, plain was the word to describe "unaltered, uncolored, or unflavored." That was emphasized by *natural*, which was too plain, and now we have *naturel*. In a related development, Chanel's *creme makeup* (nobody can spell it) unless it contains cream) offers itself with "allow skin to breathe, naturally." That shows what a comma can do: As it stands, the phrase means "allows skin to breathe, of course, as any fool can plainly see." Without the comma, the phrase reads "allows skin to breathe naturally," or, as they say at Lancôme, naturally.

The Silver Erratum for Trying Too Hard to Show Off in Latin, to

Town & Country magazine for "For the names, addresses and modus operandi of these craftsmen." Never pluralize the genitive when a Latin lover is in the room. (That comes from Winston Churchill's advice about Count Ciano and Mussolini: "Never talk to the monkey when the organ grinder is in the room.") The nominative *modus*, not the genitive *operandi*, gets the plural: *modi operandi*.

The Bend-Over-Backward Antisemitic Computerized Statuette, to IBM for "Everyone compares the quality of their electronic typewriters to the IBM Electronic 75." When a reader asked why they matched the singular *everyone* with the plural *their* and *typewriters*, a spokesperson replied, "Their is used to avoid the sexist his or her. Once their is chosen, then typewriters is correct, being closer to their in the sentence than to everyone." All these contortions could be avoided by changing *Everyone compares to People compare*. As the great producers say, when in doubt, recast.

When the French government threw 47 Soviet officers out of the country for spying, a spokesman for President Mitterrand told reporters that the action demonstrated that his government had no intention of having a *ventre mou*.

Interesting problem in translation: *Ventre* means "belly," and *mou* means "soft." At first, the reports were that France was determined to show that it was not "the soft underbelly" that some suspected it might be. That was taken from a recollection of Winston Churchill's phrase about the Balkans being "the soft underbelly of the Axis."

On sober reflection, the English-writing journalists covering the story turned to an American colloquialism to render the meaning of *ventre mou*: "gutless." That is a long step from "soft belly," but far better expresses the meaning of what the French spokesman said.

We shall now see whether the French, jealous of the purity of their tongue, will stick to the French phrase or adopt *gutless*. These days, it takes a Frenchman *avec beaucoup de courage* to use an English word.

New York Times Service

## Kaufman and Hart: Royalty Reprise

By David Richards

WASHINGTON — Kaufman and Hart had lunch at the Watergate the other day. Hart wore a full-length mink for the occasion and Kaufman sported a fancy blouse. They traded anecdotes and swore that they're as close as sorority sisters.

Kaufman and Hart, in this instance, happen to be Anne Kaufman Schneider (adopted daughter of the late George S. Kaufman) and actress Kitty Carlisle Hart (widow of Moss Hart). The original Kaufman-Hart collaboration produced three of the most enduring comedies in the American theater ("You Can't Take It With You," "Once in a Lifetime" and "The Man Who Came to Dinner"), not to mention a handful of lesser works ("Merely We Roll Along," "George Washington Slept Here," "The Fabulous Invalid"). The latter-day Kaufman-Hart watch over them like children. Holding the rights to those plays, as they do jointly, is more or less the equivalent of having a functioning oil well in the backyard.

In an average year, there are approximately 1,000 stock and amateur productions of "You Can't Take It With You" across the United States, making it one of the most frequently performed of all American plays. Add the other Kaufman-Hart comedies, and you're talking about 2,000 productions. Tote up the royalties — \$35 here, \$50 there — and the annual revenue hovers around \$100,000.

This, however, is not an average year. "You Can't Take It With You" is once again heading for Broadway in a loving revival directed by Ellis Rabb, and if Washington is any measure, the oil well is about to start gushing all over again. With the weekly grosses running approximately \$160,000, the Kaufman-Hart (or Schneider-Carlisle) team finds itself richer by \$13,000 every seven days.

"We're the keepers of the flame," says Carlisle, graciously. "By that I mean that we don't allow first-class [Broadway] productions to be done unless we're sure . . . they're going to be first-



Anne Kaufman Schneider (left) and Kitty Carlisle Hart.

class," interrupts Schneider. "We have approval over the director, the cast, the designers."

In other words, if these women say no, there's no revival.

What they've learned over the years is that to make old plays into new hits you need a little extra something. "You can't just put them on with competent actors," says Schneider. "You've got to bring an added dimension to them. . . . Ellis understands 'You Can't Take It With You' in a way that Moss and my father never did. He understands the sentiment in it. My father would have been afraid to lose the laughs. But it really is a play about a warm family that loves and accepts one another."

Carlisle: "There was no sentiment in it originally. George and Moss never saw that. They thought of themselves as commercial Broadway playwrights. They had no idea of having written a classic. Sometimes Moss would say, a little wistfully, that Arthur Miller was viewed as the real thing, not he and George. And I'd say, 'Well, wait, you two may yet become the Beckett and Fenchler of your time.'"

Schneider: "And they have. But they really thought they were just writing this crazy comedy about a funny family. My father was very different about himself.

Strange and oddly diffident. He wouldn't believe that his play was selling out on a Thursday matinee in Washington. He'd want to know why there aren't other people writing."

By common agreement, most of the business of the Kaufman-Hart estate falls to Schneider, although both of them make a point of seeing every major Kaufman-Hart production in the United States. (Schneider also takes in the European productions.) An actress and longtime television panelist on "To Tell the Truth," Carlisle is now chairman of the New York State Council on the Arts, a job that means she has her time.

Schneider: "I'm slow but I'm very easy to tell apart. We're very much like our respective father and husband. Kitty is nice and loving and fun and pretty. I growl. Kitty laughs. I'm a crier. Really, I cry at card tricks."

The two first crossed paths in Hollywood on the set of the Marx Brothers movie "A Night at the Opera." Kaufman, who wrote the dialogue coach on the film, brought his daughter along one day. Carlisle was playing the ingenue. They didn't really get to know one another until the Kaufman-Hart collaboration was going strong in the 1930s and their respective families became neighbors in Pennsylvania.

Now Carlisle and Schneider phone each other at least twice a week, and at the Kaufman-Hart revivals, they sit together, hold hands and cry — not always in pleasure. They admit to making a whopper of a mistake by authorizing a musical version of "Merely We Roll Along" last season, produced and directed by Harold Prince and with music by Stephen Sondheim.

But a successful Broadway revival can reawaken interest. Currently there's talk of "The Solid Gold Cadillac" (Kaufman and Howard Teichmann) for television, a medium both women scorn. And there has been theatrical interest in "Light Up the Sky" (Moss Hart alone). "You Can't Take It With You," if it's well-received in New York, could speed both those projects along.

More is at stake, however, than the protection of theatrical property. Both women, who will drop a quip into the first hole in the conversation, believe in the ultimate seriousness of their mission.

Says Carlisle: "When I was young, my mother took me to Europe. She wanted me to marry a prince, hopefully a rich prince or failing that, an impoverished baron. Well, I blew it. But in a way, my mother was right. I did marry a prince. He was a prince of the theater. And now keeping Moss's name and his plays alive in people's minds is very important to me."

Schneider adds, "I feel very much the same way, but I didn't realize it until fairly recently, when I started seeing the plays in Europe. I was very moved by the fact that they work the same way everywhere. In Amsterdam or Oslo or Bratislava. Even where they have no frame of reference for these particularly American comedies, audiences laugh in all the same places. And I realized that immortality, if there is such a thing, only comes from living people. So I try to get these plays done everywhere."

Both looked uncharacteristically grave for a moment. Then Kaufman and Hart polished off their tea and checked their makeup and headed off to a sold-out theater — their mission, for the time being, accomplished.

## AFRICA POSTCARD

## Legacy of the Zulus

By James F. Smith

ROKKE'S DRIFT, South Africa — In a remote valley rich with the lore of fallen Zulu warriors, a black art colony has brought artistic recognition for traditional African crafts.

The Rokke's Drift art center was established in 1962 with Swedish Lutheran church aid "to nurture the unique artistic heritage of Africa," as a white bishop said at the founding.

The center's 120 potters and weavers design their own patterns and color schemes. Each intricate textile pattern, pottery glazing design and tapestry tale is unique. A single small vase can take a day or more, tapestries months.

"The aim is not only to give employment, but to create a cultural dignity and pride," said Princess Ngobco, acting treasurer of the center. "These are artists rather than craftsmen."

Since 1975 the nonprofit center has been run by blacks who live and work in the cluster of a dozen buildings, without outside aid. The settlement, on a green hillside, lies 30 kilometers (18 miles) from the nearest paved road and 200 kilometers north of the Indian Ocean port of Durban. But a steady flow of commercial and private buyers make the journey.

The compound includes the stone house of the first Swedish missionary to South Africa, Otto Wint, who arrived in Zululand in the 1870s. The house, now a post office and small gallery, formed part of the barricade in a bloody victory by 140 British soldiers against 4,000 Zulu warriors who attacked the garrison at the settlement in January 1879.

Earlier the same day, the Zulus earned their greatest victory, wiping out 850 British soldiers at Isandlwana 20 miles away. The British government awarded 11 Victoria Crosses to the Rokke's Drift defenders, the highest number ever for a single action. The site includes separate graveyards for English and Zulu dead. Now visitors are guided by a 76-year-old Zulu who says his grandfather died in the attack.

Art work from the pottery, weaving and textiles workshops is sold mostly in South Africa but has generated international respect as well, the tapestries in particular. Exhibi-

tions have been held at many galleries and churches in Scandinavia, the Netherlands, Italy, Ireland and the United States.

Sales of art work finance the center's yearly costs of more than 75,000 rand (about \$70,000), many years the income also subsidized the Rokke's Drift Fine School, which became the pre-black art school in South Africa. This year, however, it was forced to close because of rising costs the difficulty in getting staff for 40 students. Graduates include such highly regarded graphic artists as Sidney Moema and so-tors like Zondi Chiba.

Ngobco said attempts at being made to find money a staff to reopen the school. The joy of the black artists, she said, have been at the center for 15 years, and very few new artists accepted. "It's not a school where you learn and go, but where you learn and stay," she said.

Between 1962 and 1975, the Swedish couples worked at the center. Malin Lundholm, a textile artist, was here with her husband from 1968 to 1975, and returned in 1981 for another two-year stay. She said another Swedish technique had influenced the methods of African artists, but the designs, colors and patterns were their own.

Artists are paid for each work they produce, depending on quality and the time spent. Prices are set by the supervisors in a workshop. Formal education is required: Some of the artists, not reading or writing, "Anybody, disarming basic education, has an opportunity to express himself in modern material," Lundholm said.

Chemical dyes are used for the tiles rather than natural dyed carpets are in bold traditional looms but woven on traditional looms. The pottery workshop uses modern glazes as well as traditional. Foot-drawn kiln wheels are used rather than electric wheels. Distinctive pottery styles have emerged, primitive scenes of daily life etched in blue on glazed clay and blue etche on unglazed desert sand-colored earthenware.

Tapestries often depict village life — water-carriers, women, cooking fires and warriors who endured the manhood ritual of "washing of the spears" in the blood of battle a century ago.

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